







Venereal PATIENT'S Refuge:

OR, THE

SECRET DISEASE,

In all its

Stages, Degrees, and Circumstances, Plainly describ'd.

And the SPECIFICK REMEDY, which has of late cur'd so many with Ease, Sasety, Privacy, Certainty, and Expedition; without a Salivation, Diet-Drinks, and such like Slip-Slops of Physick, Confinement, Ge. as is fully related in a Trast dedicated to Dr. Paul Chamberlaine, now, for Publick Good, discover'd and made known.

And (in plain English) the Composition, Preparation, Virtues, and Use of Dr. Wall's famous Electuary; the Great Antivenereal Elixir; and other Medicines, sufficiently well experienc'd in Curing this Disease.

The Cause and Cure of divers Secret Weaknesses, in both Sexes; and of a Constitution, injur'd, broken, and spoil'd by Mercury, unskilful Management, and Negligence in former Cures, though many Years ago.

Design'd for the Use and Benefit of the Afflicted.

By JOHN SPINKE, M.D.

LONDON,

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To the Worshipful Society Gentlemen,

O you, very often, as well as to Physicians, Per-fons, under the unfortunate Circumstances of a Venereal Infection, address themselves for Relief and a Cure. And hitherto, you Surgeons, as well as we Physicians, have, generally spea-

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king, been necessitated, for Want of a better Method, and more effectual Medicines, to treat Venereal Patients in the Height of the Distemper, with irksome Salivations, and tedious Courses of Diet-Drink: And even virulent Gonorthea's, and fubborn Claps, are not (as you, Gentlemen, will. I believe, readily acknowledge) by the Methods and Medicines now in common Use, always to be carry'd off, and compleatly cured, without keeping the Patient long in Hand; under some Restraint, and perplexing him with Variety of Physick. Very Welcome therefore to the World, and to you, Gentlemen, in particular, must a Discovery of that Great Antivenereal Medicine. The Specifick Remedy for the Secret Difease, be: which, from the Experience had of it by Dr. Ratcliff in his Life-time, Dr. Paul Chamberlaine, and other eminent Phylicians, in above two thousand Cures happily perform'd within a few Years past, as is fully related and confirmed in that most ingenious little Track, intitled, A Practical Scheme of the Secret Disease, dedicated to that eminent Physician Dr. Paul Chamberlaine, may be absolutely depended on for a Cure in any Venereal Case whatsoever: For, in any common Clap, it answers all Intentions of Cure, with Pleasure, Ease, Safety, Privacy, Expedition, and such Certainty, as scarcely to miss two in a Hundred: And when the Disease, by Negligence and Milmanagement shall be become a Confirm'd Pox; and the Patient be afflicted with Breakings-out, Sores, and Scabs, in divers Parts of the Body, Ulcers in the Mouth and Throat, and Nocturnal Pains in the Arms, Shins, &c. Even then this Specifick Remedy performs the Cure mithout a Sali-wation, Diet-Drinks, and such like Slip-Slops of Physick, A 2 which

which oblige to a Confinement, give Cause of Suspicion, &c. In all which Particulars, this Great Medicine fo far excels those in common Use among Physicians and Surgeons, as that what is said of it must necessarily surpass Belief, until it shall be consider d, that this Great Medicine is (what has been long wish'd for) a true Specifick for the Secret Disease : Then, indeed, the Wonder will cease: For, as you, Gentlemen, to whom I here address'd myself, very well know, it is the Property of a Specifick Remedy, generally (some fay always) to cure, that Disease for mbich, it is a Specifick; mhatever Age, Sex, and Constitution the Patient Shall be of and with whatever Degree of the Disease afflicted; provided the Disease be not past Cure. The Secret Disease is indeed attended fometimes with urgent, painful, and very troublesome Symptoms, and, on those Occasions, this Great Medicine may be very aprly assisted, whereby the Cure will be sooner perform'd, than by the Specifick Remedy of itself: And that nothing may be wanting, in order to render this Great Medicine, now discovered and made known, as useful as possible, the Receipts of the Medicines that are, on those Occasions, necessary and proper to be us'd with it; are here fet down in Words at length, and that in English; fo that the most ignorant Person can't readily mistake, either in their Preparation or Use. I shall not, Gentlemen, trouble you with any Account of the Description here given of the Secret Disease, which, for the Sake of the Vulgar, is very plain: But, passing that by, as also what is said in Refutation of some Notions advanc'd by a late Writer, and Dr. Wall's famous Electuary, &c. here fet forth in English Receipts, I foall only add, that throughout the whole of this Performance, the Publick Good has been aim'd at, by him who requests your Excuse for this Freedom, and is, as he

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Worthy Sirs,
Your most devoted

Humble Servant,

John Spinke.

Nov. 20, 1716.



CHAP. I.

Of the Original Cause and Nature of the Secret Disease.

Ccording to the Principles of the new Philosophy, a promiscuous Mixture of different Company in one and the same Woman, from the Heat and Assion of the Parts wherein it is lodg'd, and the different Assivity of Spirits and volatile

Salts with which different Seeds abound, do so rarify and ferment, as to become, by a Change of Figure, Texture, and Cohasson of its Parts (from being broken and shatter'd in Fermentation) a CORRUPT Body or Matter, and by Consequence a most violent ACID, which is the natural Result and Product of all Fermentations; as appears in Vinegar, which is a corrupted Wine'; Leaven, a corrupted Dough; Yeast, a corrupted Wort, &c. and which are all more or less Acids, and corrupt Bodies, as their Corruption is from more or less perfect Things: For always Corruptio optimi pessima; so the sharpest Vinegar is made of the best Wine, and consequently 'tis no Wonder that the very worst of all Distempers should proceed from a Corruption' of a Matter so refin'd and perfect as human Seed is.'

This is the Philosophical Account the ingenious and learned Author of The Practical Scheme of the Secret Difease has, in the sixteenth Edition of that Tract, given of the Original Cause of the Venereal Distemper; which Account, altho' it has been ten several Times (in so many Editions) deliberated about by that Author, and be too,

in the Main, as agreeable to what is to be met with in some other late Writers, treating of this Disease, as if it were transcrib'd from them; yet I must freely own, I look upon this Hypothesis to be a mere Philosophical Chimera, altogether void of Truth: And that for the following Considerations, 1. Because the Semen (when there is no Conception) remains not in the Uterus, or its Vagina, long enough to admit of a putrefactive Fermentation. 2. In Case it did, it is not conceiveable that the Semen of one Man can differ so much, in its constituent Parts, from that of another Man, as that, should they be mix'd, and remain together, in the Manner suggested, they should ferment, and be, by that Fermentation, converted into the Venereal Virus. 3. Were promiscuous Copulation, by any Means, capable of producing that Poylon which is the Essence of the Venereal Disease, the World would certainly have been as well acquainted with that Discase (which, in these Parts, at least, it was not) before the Siege of Naples, in or about the Year of our Lord 1594, as it has been since: For the same Cause always produces the same Effect; and Whoring was doubtless as much in Use, in the Ages before that Siege, as it was then, or has been fince. Whatever therefore was the Origin of the Secret Disease, a Corruption of the Seed of divers Men in some common Woman certainly was not. And as I reject the above-written Hypothesis it self, so I must declare my Disbelief of what our Author has faid and affirm'd in Explanation of it; for how can it possibly be true, that a violent Acid should be the natural Refult and Product of all Fermentations? Are not Grapes, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, &c. four, that is, Acid, in their immature and unripe State? And are they not, by a gentle and natural Fermentation, promoted by the Heat of the Sun, advanc'd from their State of Immaturity to that of Ripeness? And do not their Juices, in such their Time of Ripening, by Means of that Fermentation, lose their former Sourness, (or Acidity) and become delicioufly sweet and pleasant? Again, is it not by Fermentation, that the express'd Juice of the Grape is brought into Wine? That of the Apple into Syder? That of the Pear into Perry, &c. And will this Author perswade ue, that all Kinds of Fruit, when just ripe, and in their

their Perfection, as also the most generous Wines, the best of Syder, Perry, &c. are all (even whilst they are in their best State, and most agreeable to the Palate) violent Acids, and in a State of Corruption? Again, how can this Author expect that the Ladies will credit him, in affirming, that the best Wine Vinegar they use in their Pickles, and palatable Sauces, as also the Leaven and Yeast mix'd in all the Bread they eat, are, as such, corrupt Matters? Is it not, I beseech you, a well-known Truth, that Fermentation is only an intestine Motion of Particles? And is it not (100) as well known, that all Things are brought to Perfection by one Fermentation, as well as into a State of Corruption and Dissolution by another. If this be the best of our Author's new Philosophy, it will certainly be worth his while, laying that aside, to read

a little old Philosophy.

As to a true Knowledge of the Original Cause of the Secret Difease, it seems very difficult to be come at: and would probably be of little Advantage, if gain'd: For I deem it of small Importance to a Physician, and of less to an afflicted Patient, to know the Original Cause of this (or any) Disease; when, where, and by what Means it was introduc'd into the World: But unless a Physician be acquainted with the true Nature and material Cause of this (or any) Disease, he can't rationally adapt Remedies proper for its fafe, speedy, and effectual Cure. Our learned Author, to this Purpose, says, Any Man (Ed. 16. p. 4.) that pretends to cure a Difemper he does not perfectly, as well according to the Principles of Philosophy as Anatomy, understand, that he may rightly know how and when to oppose Acids to Alcalies, and Alcalies to Acids, in which all Distempers consist, acts only by Rote. A Physician ought, as our Author says, to undertand the Disease he pretends to cure; but I humbly conceive our ingenious Author's new Philofopky has, in this Passage, brought him into another Mistake; for it is most certain, that all Diseases do not, as our Author has affirm'd, consist either in Acids or Alcalies. Nor does the whole Art of Physick confist in knowing how and when to oppose Acids to Alcalies, and Alcalies to Acids. This would indeed be cutting the Work short both in Theory and Practice; for, as to Theory, it would

disengage us, in a very great Measure, from troubling our Heads with what Authors have, in their many large Volumes, wrote about the great Variety of Causes, Natures, and Difference of the many Diseases incident to human Bodies. And as to Practice, we being only (as our Author intimates) to oppose Acids to A'calies, and Alealies to Acids, as Occasion shall require there could certainly be no farther Need of Bleeding, Blistering, Purging, Vomiting, Sweating, Salivating, giving Opiates, Cordials, &c. which Thing, could it be made out, would be good News to the sick and afflicted Part of Mankind.

Come we now to consider the Nature, Essence, and material Cause of the Secret Disease; which I am very well affur'd does, as our Author has affirm'd of it, confift in an ACID. But he having not so fully describ'd the Nature of that Acid; as, in my Opinion, is necessary, I will, in some Measure, supply that slight Defect. I fay then, The Essence of the Venereal Infection consists in an Acid, of a malign and corrofive Quality, not absolutely fixed, nor of it self volatile, but which is, by Heat, easily volatilized; and which will, by Fermentation, convert the Fluids of an kuman Body (especially the Lympha, design'd by Nature for the Nutrition of the Part into which it shall be intromitted) into a corrupt malign Matter of its own Nature. It is the Nature of all Acids (and of this Venereal Acid amongst the rest) to coagulate the Blood and Lympha, (which are made up of sulphureous and alcaleous Particles) and to render them viscid; their Viscidiby occasions, in the capillary Vessels and Glandules, their Stagnation; their Stagnation, Obstructions and putrefactive Fermentations, and at length Breakings-out, Scabs, Ulcers, &c. in the Parts affected: All which, and the other Symptoms of this Disease, are more or less severe; according as the putrefying Fluid was more or less replete with the Venereal corrofive Particles, the Body more or less fill'd before with diseasy Humours, &c. So that having discover'd the Nature of the Venereal Infection, and its Effects on the Blood and Lympka, it would be no difficult Matter to account for the great Variety of Symptoms that Venereal Patients, according to their Age, Sex, different Habits of Body, Malignity of the Infecti-en, Way of receiving it, &c. are afflicted with. And what

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what our learned Author has said on that Head, shall be inserted in the next Chapter but one; for the Subject treated of in the ensuing Chapter being worthy of Consideration, and scarcely taken Notice of in the Practical Scheme, I shall supply that Omission here.

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CHAP. II.

Of Receiving the Venereal Infection.

HE Essence of the Venereal Disease consisting of a malign correspondent Acid, by Heat easily volatilized, its Infection may infallibly be communicated from one Person to another, by any Kind of Means, (five immediaté, sive mediaté) by which the malign penetrative Particles of this Infection may be transmitted from any Part of an infected Person, into the cuticular Pores of any Part of a sound Body; for tis no sooner through those Porcs, but it meets some Fluid, which it viciates, renders viscid, and (by farther Fermentation) colliquates and converts into a Virus of its own Nature.

And by that Means it happens, that this Infection (by whatever Way receiv'd) first occasions a LOCAL Disease. that is, the principal Part (at least) of the Infection (for some short Time) adheres to and remains in the Part into which it first gain'd Admission; and in that Part, and those thereto adjacent, usually first discovers it felf. That every one may have a fatisfactory Notion of the Matter, I will subjoin a more particular Account how, and by what Means, Persons may and do become infected with this Disease, and of the Symptoms that do thereupon first enfue, viz.

1. By the Venereal Enjoyment of an infested Companion;

which I must not put down for a new Discovery.

2. A Man may, as many know by dear-bought Experience, receive this Infection by only lustful Dalliance with the obscene Parts of an infected Woman, (or, if he has a virulent Gonorrhoga, Shankers, &c. he may so give

it a found Woman) altho' he does not absolutely enter

her Body.

3. Some have affur'd me, they have receiv'd the Infection by only permitting their (pick'd up) Ladies to handle their privy Members; but in that Case, the Woman must first (to satisfy some private Grudge) have moissen'd her Hand with the insectious Filth of her own Body. When the Insection shall have been receiv'd by any of the Wass hitherto nam'd, it usually induces a

Gonorrhea, or some of the Symptoms of a Clap.

Here one Remark seems proper, viz. That when the Infection is received by luftful Dalliance, without Penetration; by Penetration, without an Emission of Seed; or by fuffering a Woman to befinear the Yard with the infectious Filth of her own Body, altho' a Gonorrhea, Running, Heat of Urine, &c. may, and sometimes do. enfue; yet the first Symptoms more usually are external only, viz. the Yard becomes inflam'd, swell'd, sore; its Foreskin is sometimes so purs'd up, that its Nut can't, without Difficulty, be discover'd; at other Times it is fo girt about the Top of the Nut of the Yard, as that it can't, with Eafe, be brought over it; or there happen little Ulcers, Shankers, Warts, an Owzing of a Matter from between the Foreskin and Nut of the Yard, almost like that of a Running, &c. Sometimes the One, and at other Times Another of these Symptoms begin to appear, a Week, two, or three after the Infection shall have been receiv'd. And in some Persons (whether there were or were not a Penetration, Emission of Seed, &c.) the Infection shall cause a Running, and some of the other Symptoms too, and that in a very short Time. The Truth is, every Person does, in some Measure, differ from any other in Constitution and State of Health; and for that Reason the Infection will produce Symptoms different in one Person, from what it does in another.

4. A Person may receive this Insection by lasciviously kissing any one who has Venereal Ulcers or Sores in the Mouth or Throat; in which Case the Lips are apt to break out in Scals, that will not easily be removed; or being cured, will soon return, the Mouth and Throat be-

come sore, ulcerated, &c.

5. Lying (especially if it be often done) in the same Bed with a Person (tho' of the same Sex) that has the Venereal Disease in an high Degree, may communicate the Insection (at least in some Degree) to a sound Person; so may a Bed or Garment, constantly lain in or worn by a Person severely pox'd. And when the Insection shall be received by either of these Ways, the insections Essure entering most Parts of the Body, and fixing in the military Glands, the first Symptoms commonly are (unusual) Ichings, Tinglings, little Breakingsout on the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Scabs, &c. that will not easily be cured. These Persons many Times appear and fare like those highly scorbutical, or like Persons brought to an ill State of Health, by the Venereal Disease not skilfully and well cured.

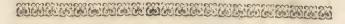
6. Many Infants (their Parents, or one of them being pox'd) bring this Difease into the World with them; and in that Case, altho' they are born clear, and seemingly sound, yet they soon discover their Disease, by un-

usual Breakings-out, &c.

7. Pocky Infants oftentimes give this Difease to their Nurses, as well by sucking, as by being kiss'd and sondled by them. Many Nurses are thus ruin'd, they not presently imagining what is the Matter with their Breasts, Lips, Mouths, &c. when affected with Breakings-out, Soreness, Ulcers, &c. that resist the Force of ordinary Remedies.

8. A great many Infants born found and healthful, are spoil'd by Pocky Nurses. If a wet Nurse has the soul Disease, the Infant receives it of her by sucking; and the Infection first shews it self in the Child's Mouth, and soon after in other Parts of its tender Body. If either wet or dry Nurse has Venereal Ulcers in her Mouth, she gives the Disease to the Child by kissing and sondling of it. If she has Pocky Sores, Ulcers, or Breakings-out on her Body, she infects the Child by venomous Steams showing from her diseas'd Carcase when in Bed. By all this, its apparent, that sound Nurses ought to be cautious whose Infants they take to nurse; and the Parents of sound Children no less solicitous to what Nurses and Nursery-Maids they commit the Care of their tender Infants.

There are some other more scandalous Ways by which some profligate Wretches have become infected with this Disease; but I shall pass'em by, as not sit to be named; besides, they are effectually comprehended by the general Rule laid down in the Beginning of this Chapter. And now I return to our learned Author.



CHAP. III.

Of the different Stages and Degrees of the Secret Disease.

1st Stage. HE venomous Venereal Matter wetting and besmearing the private Parts in the Act, not only outwardly, but also infi-' nuating it felf inwardly into the Passage, by Reason of the private Parts being at that Time dilated, turgid. and diffended with vigorous Blood and Animal Spirits, by the Affiftance of the Action grown hot, by which their Pores are more than usually open'd, and the Air within the Urethra, or Passage, is so rarify'd, that the whole Tube (I mean the urinary Passage) becomes like a Syringe, whose Embolus is drawn up; so that no ' fooner is the Seed ejected, and that little Air which remain'd in the Urethra thrown out, but immediately. by the Suction of the Tube, or rather indeed by the Impulsion of the Weight, and Elasticity of the Air, it rushes in again, loaded with Venereal Steams and Effluvia, which fettle themselves on the mucous Glands (as Dr. Drake calls them) in the Passage. The Venereal corrupted Matter therefore being thus in the Act, both outwardly and inwardly received, by " Consequence it frets, corrodes, corrupts, exulcerates, and eats thro' into not only the Pores, Orifices, and miliary · Glands of the Skin outwardly, but also into the mucous Glands in the Passage inwardly; and thereby causes a Tenderness, Heat, Redness, Itching, and Inflammation Small Puffules, Wheals, Blifters, and little Ulcers, both " without

without on the private Parts, and also within the Paf-

fage. Hence proceeds,

Ist. That putrid Matter which drips and owzes away, and appears in clammy Drops upon fourezing the Part; for by squeezing it, you press the Corruption con-' tain'd in those little Ulcers and Blisters in the Urethra,

out at the Orifice of the Passage. ' 2dly. That Pain call'd Heat of Urine: Not that the "Urine is hotter in it felf at that Time, than at others, but the Passage being full of little Blifters and Ulcers, ' is raw and fore, and by Consequence is fretted by the pungitive Figure of the acrimonious Salts of the " Urine, and so smarts, and seems, as it were, to burn and scald as it goes through, just as any other ram ' Place will do, in Case you pour Urine or Salt Water upon it. And thus far is the first Stage of the Discase, and is call'd a Liminary Clap, or Outlide Infection, being, in Reality, no more than a mere superficial Ulcer and local Injury; and therefore may with Care be cur'd mostly by outward Means, without much purging or taking of Physick.

The venomous corrupted Matter fermienting

and creeping still more down the Passage. corrupts the Liquor in the mucous Glanas,

6 naturally separated for the Lubrication of the Urethra; the Sharpness of which Corruption stimulates 6 those Glands, and their excretory Ducts, and so excites ' that Efflux and Quantity of Matter which comes a-

way, and is commonly call'd a RUNNING.

' After this, the Venom creeps and infinuates it felf a bittle farther, 'till by Degrees it seizes on the seminal Vessels, and there creates Ulcers, and corrupts the Seed, which at length, by Reason of the Parts having lost their Springyness and Retentive Faculty, involuntarily comes away, in which confifts properly a Gonorrhan, or Virulent Running; and is usually attended with Swellings in the Groins and Testicles, Shancrous Ulcers, and a Cordeé.

Here our Author is again under a great Mistake, which having pass'd Eleven of his Editions, that is, from the Fifth to the Sixteenth inclusive, I am satisfy'd he will be glad -

glad to find it fet right, viz. he has made a Distinction where there ought to be none, that is, between that which is commonly call'd a Running, and that which is call'd a Gonorrhea, or virulent Running: Supposing (nay afferting) the One to confift of the Matter separated by, and flowing from the mucius Glands, and the Other of the Seed it self flowing from the seminal Veffels: Whereas, in Truth, by the Words Running, virulent Running, and virulent Gonorrhea, is always meant the same Thing, as to the Matter of which it consists, and the Place from whence it flows, that is, as he has said, in Relation to a Running, the excretory Duets of the Glandula Mucosa, which are plac'd a little up the Urethra, being so weaken'd, relax'd, and ulcerated, as to permit a continual Discharge of the mucilagenous Humour they separate, that Humour is, by the Acid Particles of the Venereal Infection, colliquated and converted into a yellowish or greenish Matter, and which flowing forth from the Urethra, is call'd a Running, virulent Running, and virulent Gonorrhea: Which is indeed fometimes replete with fewer, and sometimes with more infectious Particles; which Particles cause the Difference of its Colour, or, at least, are generally said and thought fo to do. But that the seed it felf is never, according to our Author's Notion, concern's in this Matter, is most certain; for before the Seed can thus dribble away, the Caruncles through which it owzes in the Time of Coition, from the Necks of the Veficula Seminales into the Urethra, must be so injur'd, weaken'd, and relax'd, (if not eaten away) as to permit continually an involuntary Efflux of it; after which, there can be few (if any) Erections; (of which most Men afflicted with a virulent Running, have more than they desire) but a Tabes Dorfalis will presently ensue, and soon after (in hundred to one) Death it self. And now having rectify'd this Mistake, let us return to our Author again.

The Infection still increasing, eats its Way 3d Stage. through into the capillary Ends of the lymphatick Vessels and lacteal Veins, and throws it self into the Blood, 'till the whole Mass is corrupted, the Juices and Fluids all viciated and infected, and

and the Body over-run with Breakings-out, Blotches, Ulcers, Boils, Bubo's, Swellings, Spots, Pains, &c. And this is the third and last Stage of this Difease, in which, in plain English, and without mincing the Matter, it now changes its Old Name of a Clap, into that of the Pox.' Thus our Author in his fourteenth, fifteenth, and fixteenth Editions: But I must remind him of what he (describing the third Stage of this Discase, in his fifth, fixth, seventh, and eighth Editions) told us, namely, 'That this Acid (that is, the Acid of the Secret "Disease) is not only peculiar from all other Acids, be-'ing impregnated with a very peculiar Sort of Poylon, by reason of a most peculiar mischeivous Structure and Figure of its Parts; but also has Something else in it which other Acids have not, viz. that it swarms with a valt Number of poisonous minute Animalcula, infiinitely more deform'd and venome us than those which a Microscope discovers to us in Vinegar and Aqua-fortis. Here I observe, 1. That our learned Author feems of Opinion, that neither Vinegar nor Aqua-fortis are Acids: For, he fays, the Venereal Acid has something in it other Acids have not, viz. it swarms with Animalcula, more deform'd and venomous than those in Vinegar or Agnafortis: So that in Case there be Animalcula in either Vinegar or Aqua-fortis, as well as in the Venereal Acid, then the Venereal Acid has nothing in it, on that Account, which some other Acid has not, unless Vinegar or Aquafortis (abounding with Animalcula) be not Acids. 2. Our Author is also under a great Mistake, in thinking the Acid of none other Disease, but that of the Venereal, is productive of Animaicula: For, the Acid of the Itch, for Instance, is very fertile of them: 3. That although tis generally known that Vinegar (when it begins, in hot Weather, to decay) swarms with Animalcula, altogether as deform'd and venomous as Mites in a Cheefe, and sometimes as easy, without the Help of a Microscope, to be seen; yet, in all Probability, our scrutinizing Author is the first Philosopher ever discover'd Animalcula, that is, living Creatures, in Aqua-fortis. I shall be glad to fee what farther Account he will give of them (for certainly he will not slip that favourable Opportunity) to the Royal Society, in the next Edition of his

Philosophical Essay on Appended Remedies, which he has

done that Society the Honour to dedicate to them.

The Account our learned Author has given of this third Stage of the Secret Difease, the Pox, being very short, I will add thereto a few Lines from Doctor Sydenham, who, in his Epiffle to Doctor Paman, says, At vero quoties sive (Opera Sydenhami, p. 295) diuternitate & in dictis partitus mora Contagio sursum fertur & sensim Sanguini labem imprimit, aut materia virulenta indebito Astringentium usu in Corpore retenta Humores putrescunt, Vera Lues Exoriur, &c. i. e. But as foon as either by the long Continuance of the Discase in the Parts first affected, the Contagion is carry'd upwards, and communicates its Malignity to the Blood, or the virulent Matter being retain'd in the Body, by the improper Use of Afringent Remedies, the Humours putrefy and corrupt, a true Pox arises; in which, Bubo's or Swellings sometimes appear in the Groin, and constitute its first Degree. Soon after, Pains seize the Head, and Spaces between the foints, viz. Shoulders, Arms, and Legs, invading sometimes the one and fometimes the other, without any Order, cruelly tormenting the Patient. In the Day he is sometimes tollerably free from Pain; but in the Night when warm in Bed, he' enjoys not much Ease 'till towards Morning. Dry Scabs, Tettars, &c. defile divers Parts of the Body; they are usually of a yellow Colour, not unlike an Hony Comb, whereby they are distinguish'd from other Breakings-out. Sometimes they spread over divers Parts of the Body, with a large Surface, after the Manner in which the Leprofy in the Writings of Phylicians is faid to have done. And by how much the more these Breakings out appear, by so much the less the Patient is afflicted with Pain. All the Symptoms do gradually increase, but the Pain more than the rest, even to that Degree of Violence, that the miserable Wretch can no longer contain himself in Bed, but streightways leaps out, and in Uneasiness wanders about from Place to Place in his Bed-chamber 'till Day-light; then perhaps he can compose himself, for a while, to rest! Add to all this, that by Reason of the Vehemency of the Pain, the Skull, and Bones of the Arms and Legs, are from this Time rais'd up into Knobs, call'd Exostoses, not unlike

to the Swellings on Horfes Legs, call'd the Spavin; and the Bones being so beset with Knobs, become carious, putrefy, and rot. Phagadenick Ulcers also devour various Parts of the Body: These most usually first attack the Throat and Jams, proceed insensibly by the Palate into the Gristle of the Nose, which it very soon destroys, so that the Nose wanting its Prop, falls stat. The Ulcers daily increasing, and the Pains augmenting, the miserable Patient being partly overcome with continual Torture, and partly eaten up and devour'd with Ulcers and Putrefaction, lives a Life as uneasy as Torture, Stench, Rottenness, and Disgrace can render it; even a State much more wretched, and less to be desir'd, than that of being number'd amongst the Dead! Until at length, the Members perishing by Peice-Meals, the mangled Carcass, now not to be endur'd amongst the Living, is committed to the Earth!

Whoever can read this Account (penn'd by Dr. Sydenham) of the dismal Effects of the Venereal Disease, and yet not think themselves concern'd to avoid those Acts of Lendness that may probably introduce it into their own Bodies, when absolutely free from it; or that being unhappily (tho' but slightly) tainted therewith, shall not use their best Endeavours to get themselves well and perfectly cured, must doubtless be too courageous, or rather fool-hardy, duly to mind what (in Relation to the Assairs of this World) ought to be their most immediate and chiefest Concern. In the next Chapter I will present you with the Signs of a Clap, as set down, and that aptly enough, by our learned Assairs

ther.

CHAP. IV.

The particular Signs to know a Clap by:

HIS Disease at its first Appearance shows it self in very different Manners, according to the disease ferent Constitutions of Persons, and different Degrees of Insection received: For a CLAP at its first Appearance shows it self in some, by either a Heat, Redness, and Itching, of the private Parts outwardly; or a Kind of Burning, or Itching at the End of (or little Dartings, Twitchings; and Shootings within) the Passage, according as the venomous Acid Matter has more or less touched, besimear'd, or enter'd into it:

These Symptoms are commonly follow'd by a Swelling and Inflammation of the Parts, especially the Foreskin; which sometimes thereby becomes so thick as to be render'd immoveable: And a Cordee, accompany'd oftentimes with a large tigly opening of the Orifice of the Urethra, from the Glans or Nut's being swell'd and

inflam'd.

'In others it begins with only a Heat of Urine, which at first is but little, and most sensible at the Orifice of the Passage, where the Venom first fix'd it self in the AEt. This Symptom is usually accompany'd with srequent Inclinations to make Water by little Driblings of sharp and seemingly hot Urine, which sometimes is whitish, with little Strings, Threads, or, as it were,

'Matter or Corruption in it.

'In some, where it is mild, it appears at first without any Heat or Scalding of Urine, Smelling, Redness, or Pain at all; but only a small issuing out of a clammy corrupt Matter, of a whitish, greenish, or yellowish Colour, dripping and owzing away, especially upon Squeezing the Part, which is often gumm'd, and as it were glew'd up with it, dividing the Urine into a double Stream; and which Drops of Matter stains the Linnen of a yellowish or greenish Colour.

In others it appears with a Running and involuntary Howing out of corrupted Matter (which is Nature's

Favour) without any Uneasiness or Pain at all.

'In many Persons, after a little Running, one or both Tefficles become fwell'd and painful; upon which the 5 Running commonly ceases, because the Corruption that 's should flow away, precipitates thither, and causes 'cold Shiverings, Faintings, fick Qualms on the Stomach, " & c. And as these grow better, the Running usually freturns again.

'In other Persons it begins with an unusual Pain in the Members, and rowling of the Testicles, with Swellings

' in the Groins, Pains in the Legs, Shoulders, &c.

'In some again it appears at the Beginning with only a seemingly infignificant Wheal, or Pimple, on the Foreskin or Glans, like a Flea-bite, or Measle, which, by Degrees, grows into a little Ulcer, like those on Childrens Mouths, and is what is commonly call'd a · Shancre.

Some Persons in the Beginning have a clammy corrupted Humour continually gathering and issuing out, not from the Passage, but, from between the Foreskin and Nut, which being of a sharp corroding Nature. frets the Part where it lies, and makes it fore, raw, and full of little Wheals, Blifters, and thancrous " Ulcers.

! In others a Soreness, and Debility (as if from a Cold and Weariness) all over the Foints and Limbs, succeed to the aforemention'd Symptoms, with Dulness of the Spirits, Heaviness, Melanckoly, Heat in the Palms of the Hands. Oc.

'In others again, none other Symptoms of Malignity appear, than a watery Humour ting d with Blood, as is

usual in all slight Excoriations.

These more or less are the usual Symptoms of the Difease, and Signs of Infection in the Beginning, proportionably both in Men and Women; only with this Difference, that they commonly vary in every distinct Body; some happening to some Bodies, others to others; 'infomuch that it rarely happens that two Persons infeeted have Symptoms alike, but differ according to the Difference of their Temperiments, and Constitutions; greater 'greater

greater or less Degree of Infection receiv'd; Height of Malignity and Infection in the Giver; (there being a Difference between burning one's Finger with the Snuft of a Candle and a red hot Iron) and Difference of Time fince it was receiv'd. For which Reason fome Persons sind no Hart for some Time after having been in Company, Others find it immediately: So that some Persons shall have a slight Clap hanging on them for several Months, without making any great Appearance, or giving much Uneasiness; when Others shall be severely Poxt in a sew Days; for the Degree of Insection does not depend so much on the Quantity of Matter imbib'd, as on the Virulency, Corrosponess, and Acrimony of it. But where the Malignity receiv'd, and the Symptoms appearing, are greater than here describ'd, there is no need of informing such Persons What ails them; if they only reflect in whose Company they have been, their Case is plain enough. Thus our Author, and to the Purpose.

CHAP. V.

Of the Cure of the Secret Disease in general; and in its first Stage.

HIS Disease consisting in a venomous corrosive A CID Ferment, that corrodes, frets, and éats into whatever Part it once touches; the only true Method of Cure in general, must consist in searching, attractive, alcalious, and healing Medicines, so loaded with volatile, sulphurcous, oleagenous, globular, and sincoth Particles, as to be capable, first to find out, and unite themselves with, then to dull, sheath, and obtund the broken and ragged Points of this acid, corrosive Ferment; next to throw it out of the Body; and lastly, to heal up and strengthen the weaken'd and injur'd Parts; it being a Maxim in Physick, as well

well as Morals, That all Contraries must be cured by their Contraries. And none but Medicines endow'd with these Qualities, can ever perform a Solid Cure of

this Distemper. As to the First Stage of this Disease, it being "MOSTLY an Outward Injury, it may MOSTLY be cured by Outward Applications, as other common Sores are, provided there be but found external Remedies fo directly opposite to the Venereal Venom, as to have, 1. Such globular, smooth, and mollifying Particles, as may blunt, sheath, obtund, and subdue the rough, ragged Points of the Venereal Miasmata. 2. Such fearching and absterfive Ones, as may dislodge and ' wash them off from the infected Part, before they have taken too deep a Root: And, lastly, such balsamick ' and healing Ones, as may put an End to the Soreness, " Heat of Urine, Inflammation, and Pain. All which may, in a great Measure, be perform'd by a certain, abstersive, cleansing, and healing Water, which, in the Directions feal'd up with the hereafter-mention'd Remedy, I have taught Perfons to make up themselves, without any Charge, and which they are to wash themselves Outwardly with, to search out, and wash off the Venereal Steams, before they take too deep a Root. But altho' it may by Chance happen Once or Twice in an Hundred Times (which Swallow will not make any 'Summer) that a Person slightly infected, may by the timely Use of Outward Means, be freed from all Injury; 'yet, I think, generally speaking, 'tis not safe to rely too much on this Method; my Reason is, That altho 'the Infection be as yet but flightly receiv'd, yet the Blood circulating thro' those Parts where it lies, easier than we imagine, takes along with it some of its minutest Particles, being of so subtile a Nature, as to ' infinuate themselves into the Juices of the Body sooner than we are aware of. So that as it is not safe to dee pend altogether on Outward Applications to cure the Venom of a Viper, or Bite of a mad Dog (tho' only out-' ward Injuries) without, for more Security Sake, some Antidote inwardly, to carry off whatever of the Poyfou may have Role into the Blood: So I would advise all Patients, altho' their Condition may be, to their own

'Thinking,

Thinking, never so Slight, besides the Use of any Low tion, to take a little (at least) of something inwardly, to carry off whatever subtile venomous Effluvia may escape the Reach of the Water. The less will do. Twill break no Bones, and can do no Harm, but will confirm the Care, by driving out whatever Snake may lark in the Grass. And here I recommend my Specifick Remedy: But not near so much of it, as in the second stage. So that the Lotion does not intirely exclude all Internal Medicines, but only lessens the Number of their Doses.

That the first Stage of this Discase, that is, a Clap very newly received, may be entirely cured by Externals only, without One Grain of Physick taken inwardly, some have affirmed: But our Author has not promised any such Thing for his Lotion: He has only recommended its Use, in Conjunction with his Specifick, which is to be taken inwardly. And whether there be, or be not, some one Lotion in the Possession of some Person or other, that will of it self, safely and effectually cure a fresh Clap, and that with Gertainty; sure I am, there are several Liquors, that, being externally us'd, are of very great Service in fresh Claps; and not in them only, but in the other Stages of this Disease too: And the best that I know of, and of which I have had above 20 Years Experience, is that which I call,

Liquor Medicamentosus: The Medicinal Liquor.

This Liquor (whatever some Other may do) will not, that I know of, by any Use that can be made of it, either of it self cure a Clap, or preserve any One from all manner of Injury by the Venereal Insection, who shall boldly adventure to come where it is to be met with But I know, by manifold Experience, that if the External Parts (of either Sex) pertaining to Generation, be massed and bath'd therewith but presently, or as soon as may be, even altho' that be not of some Days, after an impure Coition, and that three or sour Times a Day, for a sew Days, it will (generally speaking) effectually prevent and preserve from many of the most troublesome Symptoms of a Clap, viz. swelling and pursing up of the

Foreskin of the Yard, an owzing of Matter from under the Foreskin, Sores, Breakings-out, Shankers, Venereal Warts, &c. and will also very much help forwards an effectual Cure to be perform'd by proper Internal Remedies. And indeed those Infections receiv'd by lufful Dalliance, without Penetration; by Penetration without Emission of Seed; or by suffering a Woman to besmear the Yard with the infectious Filth of her own Body, (and the Truth is, when a Man shall first laciviously handle the Privy-Parts of an infected Woman, and, whilst his Hand (hall continue moist with the Filth of her Body, shall handle, rub, and chafe his own Privy-Members, he may thereby effectually Pox himself) in any of these Cases, the Infection being lodg'd chiefly in the Pores of the External Skin, the Cure can't be speedily and well perform'd, without the Use of this, or some other External Remedy; with which, in all fuch Cases, those Parts ought to be often and well bath'd hot. Women, who, by suckling Pocky Children, shall have their Breasts infected; young Children, injur'd by the Steams of the Bodies of Pocky Nurses; and those who, by lying in the same Bed, Go. shall have receiv'd the Infection by the cuticular Pores, ought to be often bath'd therewith, where-ever they shall find any Pimples, Pustules, Breakings-out, &c. They whose Mouths and Throats shall be affected with Venereal Sores, Ulcers, &c. may mix Honey of Roses with it, to sweeten it (otherwisse it is better by it self) and use it for a Gargle. And, indeed, as a Lotion, it has not (that I know of) its Equal (in Venereal Cases) on Earth. And that it will do great Service (us'd as above directed) in preventing the External ill Effects of a Venereal Infection, may be justly inferr'd from its effectually curing venereal Pimples, Puffules, Scabs, Breakings-out, Oc. whenever they shall happen in any Part of the Body, and even after they shall have continued for a long But then they'l soon return, if their Cause be not remov'd by other Means. The Virtues of this Liquor, in Cases that are not Venereal, are as follows, viz.

wath'd therewith hot, and a fine Linnen Cloth 6 or 8 Times double, or a Pledget of Lint, well moiften'd with it, being apply'd thereto, and moiften'd several Times in

D 2

the Day, as it dries, without being taken off, will, in a short Time, be cured. In these Cases it far excels Ral-

Sams, Plaisters, Gc.

2. It frees the Face, and other Parts of the Body, from Werms in the Skin, and cures the lichings, Pimples, Pustules, and Breakings-out, occasion'd by them; by only bathing the Places affected therewith hot, twice or thrice a-Day, for some Time.

3. It frees Childrens Heads from Scurf, Dandriff, and Lice; the Head being, but twice or thrice (in all) bath'd with it hot. It also destroys Crab-Lice, the Places they

infest being also bath'd with it hot.

4. It cures most Sorts of Scabs, Tettars, Ring-worms, white scaly Breakings-out, and other Desilements of the Skin, which it renders white, smooth, and soft; by only bathing with it hot, twice or thrice a-Day, and for about a Quarter of an Hour at a Time. It is a safe, neat, and clean Medicine; and may be us'd to the most tender and delicate Person in the World, and to any young Children. If it gets into the Eyes, it will make them smart (that is all) very much; otherwise it is entirely safe, tho' taken inwardly.

Note 1. It must be heat in something of Earth, for

Metal injures it.

Note 2. In the Cure of Old Sores and Ulcers; also of all inveterate Scabs, Breakings-out, Gc. besides the Use of this (or any other) External Remedy, Purgatives, and other inward Medicines, are generally necessary to purify the Blood, and render the Cure essectual. Price 5s. a Pint.

CHAP. VI.

Of the CURE of the second Stage of the Secret Disease; that is, a Virulent Gonorrhoa.

HIS Stage being too slubborn for the Influence of the foregoing Method, the Patient must (there is nothing to be said) submit to take a little more of

fomething inwardly, by Reason of the Progress the Difemper has made. For whoever pretends to cure this Stage, must do it by one or more Medicines which contain such Particles as are entirely opposite to those of the Venereal Ferment, viz. That have fuch Oleageonous and gently Cathartick Ones, as will blunt, correct, subdue, and throw out of the Body, the venomous Acid Humour; and by their searching and bal-' famick Ones, cleanse and heal up the Ulcers, and so take away the Running and Cordee; and lastly, by their strengthening Properties, restore the weaken'd and sinjur'd Parts to their ancient Tone and Vigour, after the Malignity is well carry'd off: For if the Infection be not well carry'd off, before the Running is taken s away, or any Aftringents us'd to stop it, there will be ono honest Cure; and, as Dr. Sydenham says, the Patient, in having too nimble a Cure of a Clap, will be Pox'd, by having the Venom thrown into his Blood; fo that 'tis hard to say, which poxes most, the Doctor or the Disease.

But yet for all this, a Moderation must be us'd as to the cleanling: For unless due Regard be also had to the healing and strengthening Qualities in Antivenereal Remedies, you may sometimes purge a Person off his Legs, and ruin his Constitution, without ever Curing him. So that 'tis not purging with every common Purge will do : No, it must be some Specifick Medicine, fortify'd with such Ingredients as have a peculiar Antipathy against the Disease, viz. whose innate Nature is, first to find out and draw to it self the Venereal Venom, wherever it lurks; then to unite and incorporate it felf with it; then to sheath, blunt, dull, and subdue its ragged Points; next to throw it out of the Body; and lastly, to heal up and strengthen the injur'd and weaken'd Parts. And in such a Remedy as this, and in none but fuch an one as this, every Patient will find a fatisfactory Cure. Now, I know of but only ONE Thing in the World, that will feriously and honestly perform this, which is the Specifick Remedy hereafter mention'd. And yet I beheve I may fay, without Vanity, that I not only thoroughly understand the Discase, having amply'd my felf

felf to the Study of it, but also that I understand the various Methods of Curing it. And after all I find, from a very large Experience, and about two thousand Persons that lately have been cured by this Specifick Remedy; to say nothing of upwards of twenty thousand Cures it had personn'd, before the Secret of it was communicated to me, that it is the only Thing for this Disease. So that had it been but publish'd some Years ago, as it is now, (to use Dr. Chamberlaine's Words of it) Persons who had known of it, would have taken nothing else.

MARKED BEFORE WELL WAS TO BE THE WAS T

CHAP. VII.

Of the Cure of the third Stage of the Secret Disease, that is, the POX.

HIS Stage confifts in the Acid Ferments, having infected and turn'd the Blood, Serum, Lymph, Juices, and Fluids of the Body. The Remedies to cure it, must be such, as by their alcaleous and sulphureoue, as well as volatile Particles; enter immediately into the Mass of Blood and Fuices, and have a Prevae lence to dilute them, and stop the Career of this Acid " Ferment; and by attenuating the tough pocky Slime 6 lodg'd in the Veins, and volatizing the stagnated and coagulated Hamours, to restore them to their former Fluidity and Tenuity, and expel the malignant Impurity that lurks therein: All which, if skilfully undertaken, may be perform'd without either any A-' stringents or Salivation, (which oftner prove the Ruin of poor Patients than their Cure) by the Specifick Re-" medy, affifted by the Method prescrib'd in the Directions, which will immediately enter into the Blood, and fifrike at the Root of the Infection, without any more ado, and carry it off. Of which fee more in the ' printed Directions, seal'd up with it, where the exact Method of varying, ordering, taking, and affilting 5 169

it, to cure any of the three Stages, is plainly set down. So that this Specifick Remedy is to be us'd in all the three Stages, with this Difference, that

'In the first Stage a little of it will do.

'In the second it must be continu'd a few Days. 1.

In the third it must be taken at certain Intervals, to carry off the Venom prepar'd for Expulsion, by the Method prescrib'd in the Directions. So that on this LITTLE Remedy, which I justly call a Specifick for this Disease, (if any such be in the World) depends the Cure of any of the three Stages. For the Nature of it is, as soon as ever it is taken, to find out, unite, and incorporate it self intimately with the Venereal Poyson, and so carry it off. If such a SECRET as this (which now is only in my own Breast, the Author of it being dead) be not a Specifick, there is no

' fuch Thing in Nature as a Specifick.

The first (and principal) Part of the fifth Chapter. the whole of the fixth, and thus far forwards of this Chapter, I have transcrib'd from our learned Author's fixteenth Edition; where, as you fee, he has represented his Specifick Remedy as an effectual Cure for the Pox it felf, as well as for a Clap. On this little Remedy which ' I (says he) justly call a Specifick for this Disease, de-' pends the Cure of any of the three Stages.' But when he publish'd his second, third, and fourth Editions, he was of another Mind; for in each of these Editions, (and very likely in his first, which I have not) he says, (pag. 31.) ' But if your Blood, Lymph, and Juices, by Means of the capillary Veins be corrupted by the Venereal Poyson, from a Neglect of it, or ill Management, which you will know by these Signs: Great Pains in the Head and Limbs, Breakings-out and Scabs almost all over the Body; Uicers, Boils, and Bubo's in the Armpits, Groins, and Parts adjacent; Ulcers in the Mouth and Throat; Swellings in the Glandules of, the Neck and the Fans; Hoar Jeness of Voice; No Surnal Pains in the Shins, Arms, Reins, and other Parts; Falling of the Hair, Rottenness of the Bones, Consumption, &c. Pray take my ADVICE, and do NOT lay out your Money upon this Specifick Remedy; for it will NOT eure you. It will, 'tis true, keep your · Distemper

Distemper something under, 'till you get a better Cure,' by carrying off some Part of the Venom: But what's that to the PURPOSE to your entire Cure? You had better save your Money to do it effectually by a thorough SALIVATION, under the Care of some not only skilful and judicious, but conscientious Per-

Our Author, as you have seen, tells us his Specifick had perform'd above twenty thousand Cures, before it was made known to him, he (as you'll fee in the next Chapter) us'd it several Years before he wrote about it. and publish'd it; then he publish'd it, and republish'd it, until his Book concerning it had pass'd a first, second, third, and fourth Impression, without knowing that it would care the Pox it felf, as is very evident from the Passage above cited out of his fourth Edition. Yet NOW he has (O happy he!) found it out; nay, he discover'd the whole Matter, and was sufficiently con-vinc'd of the Truth of it, within the Space of TWO or THREE Months (for longer Time has not pass'd between one Edition and another of his Books) after he publish'd his fourth Edition: For in his fifth Edition, (p. 51, 52) he fays, "This (that is, the third) Stage confifts in an Acid. The Remedies to cure it must be such, as by their alcaleous, sulphureous, as well as volatile Particles, enter immediately into the Mass of Blood. -ALL which, if skilfully undertaken, may be perform'd without any Mercurial Medicines or SALI-VATION, (which oftner proves the Ruin of poor · Patients than their Cure) by the SPECIFICK Remedy, affilted by the Method I have prescrib'd in the Directions. '- And fo he proceeds throughout all I tranfcrib'd above from his 16th Edition. The fame Passage is in his 6th and 7th Editions, p. 51, 52; in his 8th Edition, p. 14, 15; in his 9th Ed. p. 8, 9; in his 1eth Ed. p. 7; in his 11th, 12, and 13th Editions, p. 11; in his 14th, 15th, and 16th Editions, p. 16. So that this Account of his Specifick's curing the Pox has run through an eleven of his Edicions with a good Assurance, and without any Excuse being made for his having positively affirm'd, in his said fecond, third, and fourth Editions, that this Specifick will NOT cure the Pox; or giving any Account how, and

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and by what Means, he discover'de (or came to know) it will cure it. Nor has he any where given an Account what induc'd him in his second, third, and fourth Editions, to recommend a SALIVATION, as the ON-LY Method for a good and effectual Cure in the Pox; and, in every Edition since, to affure the World a Saivation oftner ruins Patients than cures them. Phylicians of Skill and Learning are not accustom'd (whatever ignorant Quacks may be) thus to contradict themselves (at least not without affiguing some Reason for it) in the several Editions of their Books. They would be asham'd their Readers should take Notice of their being so inconsistent with themselves. And in Case you think our Author's Meaning is, That the Specifick cures a Clap without Assistance, and the Pox with the Assistance of the Things prescrib'd in the Directions, do but turn to either his second, third, or fourth Editions, in each of which, having faid his Specifick will cure a Clap, he positively affirms it will not cure the Pox; and yet he there (p. 29) fays, 'I have in the Directions fet down plain Prescriptions in English, of whatever Things (generally speaking) will be necessary for the Cure, together with the Specifick Remedy. You now see plainly the Specifick was always to be affifted (as Need should require) in curing a Clap, as well as now in curing a Pox. SO that upon the whole Matter, it feems to me evident, that the Specifick's curing the Pox, mult either be a new and sudden Discovery of our ingenious Author, or an Imposition and a Chea: put upon the Town: For in his second, third, and sourth Editions, he, in as plain Words as can be us'd, owns his Specifick will NOT cure the Por; which is certainly a sufficient Proof that he did not then know it will cure it : In his fifth, fixth, and succeeding Editions, he as possitively affirms it will cure the Pox, as he does it will cure a Clap; and he so fays, in order to put People on buying it, and taking it as well for the Cure of the Pox, as of a Clap, as their Occasion shall require: Which Thing must, I conceive, be a notorious imposition and a Cheat, unless he made some Discovery in the Matter after he publish d his fourth Edicion, in which he faid his Specifick will not cure the Pers, and before he publish'd his fifth Edition, in which he

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the fays it will. And if he did make such Discovery, why has he not told us when, how, and by what Means it was brought about? Which he having not done, makes me suspect he never made any such Discovery at all. And now I'll present you with what he has said about his sirst becoming acquainted with his Specifick; and what Pains he pretends he took to be assured of its Virtues, &c.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Specifick Remedy for the Secret Disease.

SOME Years ago (says our Author) I had an Antivenereal Medicine communicated to me by an Eminent BROTHER Physician, who gave me such a Character of it, that truly I was at first very hard to believe what he said. He construid what he said of his own long Experience of it, and by the Experience of an OTHER ancient and eminent Physician, who had communicated it also to him; and who, he as-" fur'd me, for near FORTY Years had done Wonders with it, many of which Years lie had practis'd at Sea, and in foreign Countries. I told him, that if all he faid of the Medicine were true, I should esteem it as a great Treasure; but till I had made the Tryal of it, he must Pardon me, if I suspended my Opinion. Knowing therefore Experience to be preferable to the best Speculative Knowledge, I set to work, scarce hoping half the Success he had promis'd me, or indeed what'l found. Several Persons with COMMON Claps address'd themselves to ME: I gave them the Medicine 'away with them in their Pocket, with written Direstions for its Use, and order'd them to give me an Account of the Success. Some brought me one Relation; Others brought me another; but all with Thanks tend-

ing to the same End, that they were cured. Nevertheless. I was yet unwilling to lay too great an Estimate on my new Remedy, fearing that the late Success in some Particulars, might be partly an Effect of Chance, a hapby Constitution, Slightness of Infection, or some other ' fuch favourable affilting Circumstance: BUT fill continuing to give it to great Numbers, in most Degrees of "Infection in COMMON Claps, and always with an equal Success, gave me such an Idea of it, that truly I do really think it has not an Equal in the World for this Diftemper. And this I now fpake upon a large Experience of it. After this, I acquainted my Friend, who communicated it to me, of my Success, to which he boldly answer'd, that he would engage any Wager, that of one hundred Persons in COMMON Claps, it would not miss in TWO. Having therefore now no finall Value for my Remedy, I began to think how I might render it MORE profitable to my felf, and " useful to Others, than a PRIVATE Practice would do. I communicated it to two of the Chief Phylicianse in London, who both being pleas'd to honour it with their " Esteem, I was resolv'd to publish it, to the End that what a great many in private Practice had us'd always with Success, Others also, if they pleas'd, might reap Benefit by. And accordingly, to proceed in Order and Method, on the 14th Day of March, 1713, gave an Account of all the above-mention'd Particulars, viz. of the great Success of this Remedy, the great Numbers it had cured, and the Value the above-men-'tion'd Physicians had of it, to the Right Honourable Sir Richard Hoare, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; who, to tellify that he was fully fatisfy'd with the Account given, was pleas'd to fign it with his own Hand; and on the 15th, I publish'd it in the bublick Prints.

Before I proceed farther, a few Remarks seem needful, 1. If what our Author has here said be true, he must for certain be a very honest and cautious Man: For, having a Secret given him by an eminent Brother Physician, to whom also it had been communicated by another eminent Physician, who had us'd it near forty Years, and done near twenty Thousand Cures with it, 'tis almost sur-

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prizing our Author should be at all diffident in the Account given him by fuch a Friend, as to its Virtues: But the most cautious and honest Physician on Earth, could; in the like Case, have done no more than our Author (fays he) did; that is, make long and large Tryal of it; and take the Advice of eminent Physicians about it, before he publish'd it? 2. Tis very wonderful, that neither the One nor the Other of the eminent Phylicians who had this Secret before our Auchor, mor our Author himself, in neither his abovemention'd feverall Years Tryal of this Remedy, or at least before the Publication of the ath Edition of his Practical Scheme; should discover that this Specifick will cure the Pox, in Cafe it will really fo do. - 3. If any Physician of this Land, in this, or the last Age, had a Medicine to specifick for Claps as our Author pretends this is, and had actually eured nicar iwenty Thousand (or but twenty Hundred) Perfons with it; (as our Author pretends was done) is it not even amazing, that neither that Physician, nor his Medicine, hould whilf he possess d that Medicine, and practis'd with its ever be publickly talk'd of? Can about twenty thousand People be cured of Claps, by One Man, or by Two Men in Succession, by One only Medicine, and neither the Doctor, nor his Medicine become the Subject of Conversation ? But now let us hear the farther Account he has given of this Medicine, in the Words following the Passage cited above, viz. 1

The Account therefore I have to give of it, is this:
That now for several Years it has never fail'd curing great Numbers of both Sexes, even from the slightest infection, to very bad Cases indeed, by a shorter or longer Continuance of it, to the Association even of the Patients themselves, who, before Tryal, would never believe such a mighty Aberation could have been wrought in such deplorable Veneral Objects as themselves were, by ONE only innocent Thing, if they themselves had not try'd it. The great Conveniency of this Remedy above all other Methods of Cure is, that Persons may in a FEW Days care themselves with IT privately, without taking ANY other Thing, or exposing their Repmation to any One, being entirely that own Physician: It being to be carry'd about

with them in their Pocket, and so us'd, that neither its. Operation, (causing no Sickness at Stomach, or Disorder in the Body, working chiefly by Urine, whose Heat it fuddenly takes away) nor the Patient's Way of Living (requiring no staying within Doors, or Hinderance of Business) can ever give Suspicion to any One, or betray, them to be under such Circumstances to the nearest Relation living, altho' in the same Bed together; answering ALL the Intentions of Cure, with such Pleasure. Eafe, Safety, Privacy, Certainty, and Expedition, as is: admir'd by all, in the following Manner. First, IT finds out, unites it felf with, (the Nature of it being " fo to do, as the Load-Stone draws to it felf Iron) and expels, chiefly by Urine; the Malianity of the Humours! and Venereal Contagion, keeping its from the Head: Note, and other Noble Parts ; caufing a Secretion and Separation of the noxious Humours, and particularly the Wenereal Ones, from Others; by which Means IT disperses, and carries off in their Infancy, those Swele lings without breaking them, which otherwise would come to a troublesome Head, and break, and are call'd Bubo's. Then: IT heals, frengthens, and restores the Tone of the Seminal Veffels, and other Parts weaken'd and dilated by ill Medicines, over straining, too much Purging, Oc. to their ancient Springyness, and Vigour; and lastly; SO perfectly compleats the Cure, by taking away the Running, (or Owzing, or Gleet, after a former ill Cure) that NONE will be disappointed in any COMMON Clap, who will but be pleas'd to try it : And MORE I cannot fay of it.

The above-written Account of the Specifick's curing a Common Clap only, is taken from our Author's 4th Edition; but is in every One of his Other Editions; excepting that there are some few Words in the Passage here transcrib'd, appropriating the Specifick to the Cure of a Clap, exclusive of the Pox; which Words in the succeeding Editions are left out; and that properly enough, sceing in all those Editions, our Author has assured the World his Specifick cures every State and Degree of the Secret Disease. And which, indeed, if it will not do, it cannot be a Specifick for it; for, 'A Specifick Remedy (says our Author, in seven or eight of his Editions from Dr. Sydenham)

Sydenham) is that which not only acts electively against Some One Distemper rather than an Other, but which cures it at all Times, in all Places, in all Ages, Degrees, Sexes, and Constitutions, provided it be not past Cure. But certainly our Author did not well consider what he was about, when in his fecond, third, and fourth Editions he gave us this Description of a Specifick Remedy; at the same Time call'd his Little Remedy a Specifick for the Secret Disease; yet said positively it will not care the third Stage of that Disease, but that a Salivation will. This was effectually Unspecificating his own dear Little Remedy at once : For if it be the Property, as he has faid it is, of a Specifick Remedy to cure when ever the Disease be not past Cure; and his Little Remedy will not cure that Degree of the Secret Difease which a Salivation will oure; then, according to his own Account of the Matter, his Little Remedy can't be a Specifick for that Difease. It was necessary therefore, in order to set this Matter to rights, and to make the Little Remedy appear a true Speeifick for the Secret Difease, that our Author should roundly affect that it will effectually cure that Disease, in its very highest curable Degree. And this was not necessary to be done only to fecure the People's entertaining a good Opinion of the Little Remedy's Virtue, but of our Author's Sense: For whill he call di his Little Remedy a Specifick, and acknowledg'd it will not answer his own Character of a Specifick, whatever People hould think of the Medicine, they must certainly think him a Wise-acre. So that there was, we see, a sufficient Reason for our Author's ceasing to tell the World his Little Remedy will not sure the Pox, and affirming with Confidence, it will cure it, altho' it should be Truth and Matter of Fact; that he knows no more Now of its having any Virine and Efficacy against the Pow, than he did when he publith'd his 4th Edition. But, some Persons may be apt to fay, if he afferts it will almost always do fuch Cures, as, in Truth, it will very seldom or never do, People will be disappointed : And, say I, what then? If One be disappointed, Another won't know it! No Remedy (as he has told us) is altogether infallible, and every disappointed Person will presume, that altho it did not cure him, yet it has certainly cured Multitudes of Others, tho' he neither

neither knows whom, when, nor where! But however these Matters be, the Little Remedy is now, not only honour'd with the Title of a Specifick, but is, in all Respects, represented as a Compleat Specifick for the Secret Disease: It cures that Disease, as the late Edicions of the Practical Scheme affirm, in every State and Degree thereof at all Times, in all Places, in all Persons, and in a few Days Time, as well as if no fuch Thing had ever been. This is the Character (as is sufficiently known) that the given-away-Books now report of the Specifick Remedy; only they refer to the Directions feal'd up with it. for the exact Method (Ed. 16. p. 16.) of varying, ordering, taking, and affifting it, in performing the Cure. Which Directions I will present you with next; that you may fee what a compleat Harmony and Agreement there is between the Account in the Practical Scheme, and the feal'd up Directions about the Specifick's answering ALL Intentions of Cure, without taking ANY Thing else (in a COMMON Clap, at least) in a FEW Days Time, without SLIP-SLOPS of Physick, Suspicion, Confinement, or telling One's Case to any One; and this too with Pleasure, Ease, Sasety, &c. But as the Practical Scheme has undergone fixteen Impressions, so the Direction-Papers, for the Use of the Specifick, have been reprinted, I believe; almost (if not altogether) as often, and every Time, as near as I can observe, with Alterations. Some that I have seen, contain'd 12 Pages, Others but 8: Some with an Appendix, and Others without. That which I shall transcribe from, consists only of 8 Pages, without any Appendix; and was (as I know by a Marginal Correction, with the Pen) printed at the Time the eleventh Edition of the Practical Scheme was given away; when, it must be own'd, our Author had had Time enough to correct and amend their Directions, by putting in, or leaving out, what to himself feem'd necesfary. As I transcribe these Directions, I shall intersperse fome few Things from his later Directions, and fome Observations and Remarks of my own.

Directions.]. Directions for the Use of the Specifick Remedy. Some general Directions which regard equally all the three Stages of the Secret Difease. When ever this Specifick Remedy is taken, it must be in the Manner follow-Liquors

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ings First, shir it very well together with the Point of a Knise, that its liquid and solid Parts may be well mix'd and incorporated together; because the thick Part of it always settles something hardish at the Bottom of the Gallypot, unless it be well shirt'd up, and mix'd together.

Remarks.] Here is a sufficient Proof, that this Remedy is only a Galenical Mixture, and not a Chymical Extract, as our Author (Ed. 5th, 6th, and 7th, p. 63.) boatingly pretends: For, a Chymical Extract-is, in all its Parts, Homogene, and wants no stirring together, as Galenical Mixtures do. Our Author, in the Place cited, intimates that his Specifick consists of Vegetable and Mineral Ingredients; which I believe to be true enough: For althor he has not said Balf. Capiv. Colocynth: and Mer. D. or Calomel. are Part of the Composition, yet, I think, any Man skill'd in Medicines may casily discover those three Ingredients in it; and Mercury, in soft Mixtures, always subsides and lies, as he says, hardish at the Bostom of the Pot.

Directions.] Take the Quantity of a large Pea, Morning and Night, or as much as will give 3 or 4 Stools in 24 Hours; and if this Quantity gives more than 3 or 4 Stools in 24 Hours, then take less; or not so often of it. (as for Example, only Morning or Night) for more Stools are not requisite, but fatigue the Patient too much : and if you find it too much, or inconvenient to take it fo often, you may miss now and then a Day! Whenever you take it, you may go abroad indeed, but still -better if you keep your felf moderately warm at Home; and be fure, if you can, get a Draught or two of warm Broth, Poffet-Drink, Gruel, or some such Thing, some Time after it. During your Illness; don't be let Blood, nor use any great Exercise, but abitain as much as you can from Dancing, Riding, Running, Jumping, Ge. and live regular, but especially Chaste; for to inflame the Blood, stir up the Humours, and increase the Malignity by fast Living, while the Person is under Cure, is to undo with One Hand what is done with the Other, and is the Reason why fo few are Cured. Abstain from all Sult and spiced Meats, strong, stale, SOUR, SHARP, and distill a Liquors, as Stone, Punch, Brandy, and such like. But the more you drink of tost, small, smooth Liquors, -1111

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Liquors, such as Milk, Milk and Water, (warm'd a little in very cold Weather) Whey, Broths, (especially if plenty of Turnips are boil'd therein, which are very good for you) Gruel, Barley-Water, Sage, Green, or indeed any Sort of Tea, (but Bohea Tea is best for you) Milk-Coffee, &c. or indeed any thing that has Milk in it the better, for which Reason Milk-Pottage, Milk-Coffee, and Tea, and fuch like Things with Milk in them, are very good for you. But especially during your Heat of Urine. Drink plentifully as often as you can any of the abovemention'd Things; because the plentiful drinking of these small, soft, smooth Liquors, not only dilutes and mashes the Blood, but also blunts and corrects the sharp acred Particles of the Urine, from whence proceeds the Uneasiness in making it, and so causes it to come away the easier; so that always take this for a general Rule, that the more you make Water, the better it is for you: And indeed we find by Experience, that great Drinkers of any of the abovemention'd Things, always make a great deal of Urine. Gentlemen may drink now and then with Moderation, a Glass of good mellow, foft, smooth Wine, such as White Lisbon. The Breach of any of these Articles is so entirely oppofite to your Cure, that it will retard it more in one Day, than the best of Remedies can forward it perhaps in a Month.

Remarks.] Our Author's Specifick, you see, requires the same Regimen other moderate Purgatives do; that is, that Care be taken not to catch Gold, something drank warm whilst it operates, &c. So that here is no extraordinary Privacy. Our Author's Directions about Diet, Exercise, &c. above transcrib'd, being (tho' proper, yet) not very distinct and plain, I shall here set down my own Thoughts on that Subject: 1. In a Clap, whilst the Person takes Purgative Physick, in order to remove the Insection, a moderate spare Diet should be observed; and which ought to consist of Things Succulent and easy of Digestion; such as boil'd Veal, Lamb, Mutton, Beef, (not much salted) Poultry, Rabbits, fresh Fish, Broath, and Water-Gruel, especially that with Currants boil'd in it. As to Drink, Small-Beer, Oat-Ale, Ale, Ale-Purl; of Wines, Canary, white Lisbon, and new Rhenish are best

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But the best of all Liquors in a Clap is good Mead, or Metheglin: Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, are not at all injurious. 2. When the Infection is remov'd, and Medi-cines are taken in order to cure the Weeping, and bring the weaken'd Parts to their due Tone; a more drying Diet (if it may conveniently be had) should be us'd; Meat Roafred, rather than that which is boil'd, is to be chosen; but only the leanest Part thereof eaten, fat Meat and Butter being now very injurious; but Cheese is not so: Strong Broths, Fellies, Gc. are very proper; so are (for poor People) Neets Feet, Trotters, Gc. most Garden-fuff, and Fruits, eaten in Quantity, are injurious: Almonds, and Raisons are very good in any Time of the Cure; and the Use of Tobacco cannot be hurtful. If you drink any Punch, take care it be genuine, not very strong, and that you drink not too much of it. Towards the End of the Cure, Red Wine, in Moderation, need not be dreaded. But throughout the Cure, Meats that are very fat, as also Butter; all Eatables of hard Digestion; as also Stale Beer, Brandy, and all Sharp and hot Liquers ought to be avoided. Yet have I cured foine Hundreds of Persons, who, throughout all the Time of their Cure, kept, in all Respects (Temperance and Sobriety being observed) to their usual Ways of Eating and Drinking. 3. He that has a Clap upon him, ought to be very cautious of engaging in any violent Exercise; first, because it more relaxes and meakens the Parts from whence the Fleeting flows, increases the Run-ning, and thereby retards the Cure; it being possible that violent Exercise should (as it sometimes does) bring a Running on Men, and the Whites on Women, shews this to be true. Secondly, violent Exercise puts all the Fluids in the Body into a more brisk Motion than they would otherwise be in, whereby the Infection is the sooner dispers'd all the Body over, and a Confirme'd Fox occasion'd; yet, of all Exercise, that of a Venereal Rencounter is, during a Man's having a Clap, of most pernicious Consequence. But after a severe Course of Physick for a Confirm'd Pox, moderate Exercise in the Country Air, is very serviceable; because it induces a Fermentation in the Blood, and affilts in bringing it to its due Order and Texture, in which principally Health confists. consists. 4 Whereas many Persons, under the Missortune of this disgraceful and pernicious Disease, (especially modest Women injur'd by their Husbands) are very apt to be pensive, thoughtful, melancholly, and dejected; I must inform them, that keeping themselves in such an Uneasiness of Mind, and Fear of never being well cured, is very much to their Prejudice, and hinders the Cure.

Directions.] For the more easy taking the Remedy, the best Way is, to put a little of any Sort of Syrup, as of Marsh-Malloms, Poppies, &c. into a Spoon; (but the very best Syrup of all, without Dispute, for this Use, is Syrup of Buckthorn, to be had at any Apothecary's for 3 d. an Ounce) then to put about the Quantity of a large Pea of the Remedy (which, if you will, you may first wrap up in Leaf-Gold, a Waser, Skin of a Codlin, or a Raison, or any such Thing) into a Spoon, and put a little more Syrup over it, and so sup such you'l not taste it.

Remarks.] According to this Direction, any Pills and Bolus's may be pretty easily gotten down. Our Author prefers Syrup of Buckthorn, because that, being a Purgative, will assist the Specifick, which ought to be taken in something that is pleasant, or otherwise be well wrap'd up; for the Balf. Cap. and Colocynthis (commonly call'd Bitter Apple) render it a more disagreeable Bitter than either Aloes, or Soot; therefore not dilectable to be

tasted.

Directions.] Bathing and Sneating are good through-

out the whole Cure.

Remarks.] The Use of Rathing, and Sweating, and Purgatives, all at one Time, and that for curing a Clap, certainly never was the Advice of a Physician. But probably our Author does it to avoid Suspicion, Confinement, &c. However, after the Insection of a virulent Gonorrhea is off, the Use of the Cold Bath, and Bathing in Cold Water, in a due Time of Year, is beneficial.

Directions.] I could have seal'd up with the Specifick Remedy several of those little. Things which I shall hereafter prescribe; but they being to be us'd soon after they are made up, (or else they will lose a great deal of their Virtue) and it being uncertain how long they may lie in the Shop unfold, I thought since the Charge

of them is not great) it the honestest Way, by sar, to write down here the saithful Receipts of them, and so let the Patient get them made up frest, and then they's be as essectual again, to what they would have been, had they been seal'd up with the Remedy, and sain for some Time unsold in the Shop. Whenever therefore I shall here prescribe any Thing to be taken by the Patient, my Meaning is, that he write out the Prescription from this little Book, (for which Reason I shall take care to explain my self clearly) and call in at any Apothecary's Shop in his Walks, as he goes about his Business, and shew them the Paper which he has writ out, and they'll make up the Thing for him presently, without any more ado, for a small Charge, and never know what Use the Buyer designs it for. By which Means you'l always have the Things fresh, which otherwise would not keep their Virtues. But as for the Specifick Remedy, and Ponders, they'l be as good some Years hence as they are now.

Remarks. I begin to find Work is cut out for our Patient, first, he must write out (or, if he can't write himself, he must get some blind Man; for One that can' See, will discover what the Thing is for, by the Direction Paper he writes it from, to do it for him) what Receipt, or Receipts he wants to have made up; and away to an Apothecary, who, upon viewing the Note, cries out, Whose Writing is this, Sir? Mine, Sir, says, the Patient, (softly and blushing.) Pray, Sir, what may it be for, says the Pothecary, (staring him hard in the Face ?) Make it up, make it up, Sir, fays the Patient, turning his Head another Way, drawing his Hat over his Eyes, and swearing (to himself) the 'Pothecary is a cunning Dog, and has certainly smok'd the Matter. At length, the Receipt is made up, and deliver'd by the Pothecary with a Smile; and receiv'd by our Patient (if. he be a Man of any Modesty) with a Blush, and an affected demure Countenance: And being once got safe out of the Shop, he swears he'll not come in that Street any more of a Month, when, God not, he may have another Errand of the same Sort to go on in 24 Hours Time. The Specifick Remedy, and Ponders, our. Author fays, will keep good forne Years: But Mr. Lovel

fays, when he fold this Specifick Remedy, its Author us'd to come almost every Day to his Shop to change the Poes, because the Medicine would ferment and spue out. An excellent Composition to be carry'd to the East and West Indies, as its Author (Ed. 16. p. 26.) says it may be! And in St. James's Evening Post, July 12, 1716, he says a Chest full of it (believe him if you can) was sent for, and accordingly sent to New York! Note, A very small Chest, at his Price, will hold 10000 l. Worth. But that Part of the Original Composition which caus'd it to ferment, is (I believe) now lest out; so that it will keep much longer in Order. But may not the Medicine be the worse for that Alteration?

Directions.] You may buy a Syringe at any Pewterer's for 8 d. Ask for a Man's Syringe; some call it a but-

pointed Syringe.

Remarks.] Suppose the Patient be a Woman, must she ask for a Man's Syringe too? Or, must she not ask for a Womb Syringe? Besides, should the Pemterer happen to have a little more Sense than his Syringes, would be not certainly guess what Use these Syringes are to be put to? Our Author has many pretty Ways to prevent Suspicion.

Directions. To make the Lotion mention'd in the Practical Scheme; mix well the Lotion Ponder, the whole Pot of it, in a Pint of Spring Water, in a Bottle, and shake the Bottle very well always before you use it. Warm it always Blood-warm before you use it, which you may do privately in your Chamber in a little Tin Saucer over a Candle. And if you put a Spoonful or two of Brandy to the Pint, it will be still the better: warm also Milk always before you inject it. Don't be afraid of Syringing your felf; for it will be fo far from hurting you, that you'll not even feel it, when you fquirt the Liquor into your private Parts; keep the Liquor in as long as you can. The best Tin Sauce-pan for your Use, is such an One as Nurses warm Childrens Pap in, and to be bought for 2d. at any Tin-shop. So that any Gentleman may, after he is retir'd at Night from Company to his Chamber, warm this over a Candle, if he has no Fire, and do this all himself with little or no Trouble. When you use your Syringe, you must put the

End of it into the Liquor, and draw the Squirt to and fro, till you find it makes a good Stream; then having drawn it a little above half Way, take it out of the Biquor, and draw the Squirt about half an Inch more out, that it may fuck in a little Air; then apply it to the Part, and keeping the End of the Syringe close in the Orifice of the Urinary Pafage, squirt it in; if you draw not a little Air, it will slab-

ber and spill aside.

Remarks. The last Lines here contain apt Directions for the Use of a Syringe; and all Injections ought to be us'd Blood-warm. If any Stiptick, Astringent, Drying, or Healing Injection be us'd in a Clap, before the Insection be carry'd off, as it will help to stop the Running, so it will contribute towards poxing the Patient. Whether our Author's be of that Tribe, may be judg'd by tasting either his Powder, or the Liquor it shall be mix'd in; for disfolve it seems it will not: So that at best it can be but a slovenly Medicine. However, probably you may find much Ease and Pleasure in the Use on't, avoid Slip-Slops, Suspicion, &cc.

Directions.] If you have a Running, tye two Tapes to two Corners of a Handkerchief, and tye it about your Middle under your Shirt, to prevent being discover'd by

your foul Linnen.

Remarks. If you be neat, and not a little lazy, inflead of tring the Tapes and Handkerchief together, you'll

Hitch them.

Directions.] If there be Occasion to apply any Balsam's or Plaister to your private Parts, you had best get a Piece of Leather, made like the Finger of a Glove, with a Hole in it to make Water through, and keep it on over all, ty'd by two Strings round your Waste.

Remarks.] Here seems almost as much Buftle, as if no

Specifick was concern'd in the Cure.

Directions.] Throughout the WHOLE Cure, whatever Stage your Condition belong to, you must be sure to keep the Urinary Passage open; for the more you make Water, the better, especially during your Heat of Urine: In order to which, take a Tea Spoonsul of this Diuretick Powder 3 or 4 Times a-Day, in a Glass of Milk, Whey, Spring-Water, or Wine and Water mix'd and sweeten'd with Sugar. The Pender is this:

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Take Sal Prunella 3 Drams, vitrolated Tartar 1 Dram, both in fine Powder, and mix'd together.

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It will cost you three Pence: Or, rather than fail, only Salt of Prunella alone. But above any thing, if you'l be but at the Irouble of getting it, the following Drink is the only Thing perhaps in the World to cool you, to ease your Pain, to cleanse the Urinary Passage, and to make you make Water plentifully, and carry off a great deal of the Malignity by Urine.

Remarks.] Blefs us! Were we not told the Specifick, in any common Clap would, without taking ANY Thing elfe, answer ALL the Intentions of Cure? Now we are directed to make a Drink to cool, ease Pain, cleanse the Urinary Passage, and carry off the Malignity! And what then will remain for the Specifick to do? But, let's

fee what this most excellent Drink is.

Directions.] Take Damask-Rose Water a Pint; rechify'd Spirit of Wine two Ounces, Oyl of Sulphur, and Oyl of Vitriol, of each once Ounce and a Quarter, Spirit of Salt one Ounce. Mix them.

Keep this Mixture in a Bottle, to use in the Manner following: Take of this Mixture an Ounce, or an Ounce and Half, (which I reckon is about two Spoonfuls;) put it into a Quart of Spring Water, mix them well together, and taste it: If it is of a Sharpness grateful enough to drink, 'its well; but if 'tis too sharp, put a little more Water to it: If it is not sharp enough, put some sew Drops more of the Mixture, 'till in fine,' its palatable enough to drink: Then sweeten it with double-resin'd Sugar, so as to be pretty pleasant; and drink plentifully of it as often as you please, even almost for your common Drink. This will cool you, ease your Pain, and, together with the Specifick Remedy, strike at the Root of the Malignity, and help considerably to carry it off by Urine. Drink often in the Day of it:

Remarks.] Our Author told us, That this Disease confilts in a Corrosive Acid Ferment; and that its true Merical

thod of Cure must consist, in searching, attractive, alcaleous, healing Medicines; loaded with volatile, sulphureous; oleagenous, globular, and smooth Particles: Notwithstanding which, he here prescribes Oyl of Vitriol, Oyl of Sulphur, and Spirit of Salt, which are the most violent, and most corrosive Acids (Aqua-fortis excepted) known in the World; as very conducive to the Cure of this Disease. In the Beginning (too) of these Directions. he firstly forbids the drinking any sharp and four Liguers; and directs the drinking plentifully of Milk Milk and Water, Milk-Coffee, Milk-Tea, Oc. But here he directs the making a Mixture, as fharp as it will be palatable, with the most violent of Acids and Water, to be drank of every Day, and that often, during the whole Care! Does our learned Author think Oyl of Vitriol, Oyl of Sulphur, and Spirit of Salt, are Alcalies? Or does he think that They and Milk are nearly of One and the same Nature, and endu'd with much One and the same Qualities, that he has order'd them both to be drank of fo liberally at one and the same Time & Certainly he either does not heed, or does not know what he writes.

Directions.] If you have any Soreness in your Mouth or Throat, wash it often with the following Mixture,

Take Plantain-Water half a Pint, Syrup of Mulberries two Ounces, Roach Allum in Powder, and Honey, of each a Drachm; mix them.

Keep the Mixture in a Bottle, to wash at Times your Mouth and Throat with. If you have not Plantain Water, as fair Water. Thus far Directions in general: Now I'll proceed to give Directions particular to every Stage.

Directions for the first Stage.

Befure first take some sew Doses of the Specifick Remedy, as above order'd, for a sew Days, after which, mix the Lotion Powder with a Pint of Water, as just now mention'd, and springe your self 2 or 3 Times a-Day with it, and use 5 or 6 Springe sulls at least each Time; but always first, if you can, springe your self with 4 or 5 Springe sulls of warm Milk: Also, if you have any outward

outward Soreness, Frettings, Wheals, Pimples, Blisters, Shankers, &c. wash them with a Bit of Spunge, or Rag, dipt in the Lotion; and when your Pint of Lotion be done, use afterwards, both in this and the second Stage, warm Milk instead of it, both to syringe your self with, and also to wash outwardly with, whatever Soreness, Frettings, Wheals, Pimples, Blisters, Shankers, &c. you may have, and lay on them a little Piece of Diachylon Plaister, spread with a warm Knife, on a Bit of Linnet-Cloth; you may buy a Pennyworth at any Apothecary's: But by no Means leave off taking the Specifick Remedy, for sear of leaving any lurking Malignity behind, it being certainly One of the best Things in the whole World to root out the Insection.

Remarks.] My Thoughts about using flyptick, afringent, &c. Injections, I have told you already. Milk injected warm, will a little abate the Pain in an Heat of Urine; and not otherwise do (so far as I know) either Good or Hurt; and if this Lotion Liquor be of the Nature of Milk, the same may be said of that: But I suspect it to be Vitriolick and Aluminous, in which Case it will (being us'd before the Infection be off, as he directs it should) be of very pernicious Consequence.

Directions.] Directions for the second Stage.

You must first proceed as just now order'd for the first Stage, 'till the Matter that runs is become perfectly white, ropy, and glutinous, which will be in a few Days, if the Directions here prescrib'd be but punctually obferv'd, and then the Specifick Remedy need not be taken fo often; and if the Running be not entirely gone, you must take this following Jelly, but not before the Malignity is well carry'd off: For after a Person has been duly cleans'd of all Infection and Malignity, sometimes there will remain, from the Weakness of the Parts, a finall Gleet and Running, which if you think to take entirely away by Purging, you may almost as soon purge their Lives away; so that then some Healer must be us'd, of which none in the World is better than this following: When therefore a Person has taken of the Specifick Remedy, 'till the Matter that runs is become perfectly

perfectly white, glutinous, and ropy, then they must take this following felly.

Take a Pint of Red-Rose Water, put one Ounce of Gum Tragant into it, in a Gally-pot, let it soak 24 or 30 Hours, strain it through a Cloth; it will be thick like Frumity: Then put into it half a Pound of Loaf-Sugar in Powder, grate in one whole Nutmeg; then mix, sir, and beat it very well together, and keep it in a Gally-pot.

Take about Half a Spoonful at a Time, every 3 or 4 Hours: 'Tis extraordinary pleasant to take, being just the same, in a Manner, as Harts-horn, or other fine Fellies. This will corroborate and strengthen all the weaken'd Seed Vessels, and take away entirely the Gleet, and is so pleasant and pretty a Thing to take, and so cheap and easy to make, that no Person can find any Fault with it: It will cost you about 18d. Make it

up your self privately.

Remarks. In the Practical Scheme we were told, That ONE innocent Thing, the Specifick Remedy, without taking ANY other Thing, would answer ALL Intentions of Care, find out the Infection, and expel it: Then heal and strengthen the Parts, and SO perfectly compleat the Cure, by taking away the Running, (nay, the Ouzing and Gleet after a former ill Cure) that NONE would be disappointed in any COMMON Clap. In the Directions we are order'd to get an Oyl of Vitriol, Spirit of Salt, and Oyl of Sulphur Liquor made, and to drink of that daily, and often in the Day, to cool and cleanse the Urinary Passage, ease the Pain, and carry off (or help to carry off, as he imagines) the Malignity! And, the Malignity being gone, to get a Gum-felly made, and to take a Dose of that every three or four Hours; as also (on the same Days) a Dose of the Oyl of Vitriol, Oyl of Sulphur, and Spirit of Salt Liquor, which must (fays he) be continued throughout the whole Cure. However, he is, I can affure you, much more favourable in the Matter now, than he was about a Year and half or two Years ago; when, in his feal'd up Directions, instead of this Jelly, he advis'd Tmo seve-

tal Drinks, besides a strengthening Electuary. One of those Drinks he order'd to be made with Strasburg Turpentine one Ounce, Yolks of two Eggs, and new Milk two Quarts, well mix'd, and brought into a Liquor, which is eafily done. Of this Liquor he advis'd half a Pint, or better, to be taken Morning, Noon, and Night; or near a Pint Morning and Evening only, 'till the Gleet should be gone. He advis'd the buying above half a Pound of Turpentine at the Drugsters; which will make about 16 Quarts (according to his own Directions) of Turpentine Liquor. And at the same Time this Turpentine-Drink was to be taken, the Oyl of Vitriol, Oyl of Sulphur, and Spirit of Salt Liquor was to be drank too. Then, fays he, (in those old Directions, p. 6.) a Good Diet-Drink is of great Use throughout the whole Cure, in any of its three Stages, to alter, sweeten, and absurb the Acid of the Blood and Lympha. Now of all Diet-Drinks, the following (fays he) is the best in the World. (and then he fets down a common Receipt of a drying Diet-Drink:) But (fays he) above all the Diet-Drinks in the World, (if you will but go to the Charge of it) whether for the first, second, or third Stage of the Di-sease, is the Volatile Salt of Vipers, taken to the Quantity of 10 or 12 Grains every Morning and Night, when you do not take the Specifick Remedy, in a Glass of Sack; it gives the Sack a Flavour but no Taste. It will cost about 30s. an Ounce. Then, says he, (in the abovemention'd old Directions, p. 8.) if the Running be not entirely gone,

Take boil'd Turpentine one Ounce, Dragons Blood, and fine Bole, of each two Drams, Crabs Eyes three Drams, two Nutmegs, Lucatella's Balfam half an Ounce, and with Syrup of July-Flowers make an Electuary.

Of which he advises you to take the Quantity of a Nutmeg every Morning, at four in the Afternoon, and at Night. But now, instead of these three Remedies, you are only to take a Jelly!

Directions.] You must a little be your own Surgeon,

Directions.] You must a little be your own Surgeon, if you will be cured privately, there is nothing to be G 2 faid:

faid; for I do not pretend that the Specifick Remedy will perform a Surgeon's Part, no more than it will cure a Bubo actually broke: No, in such Cases you must give a helping Hand a little your self, as I mention'd expressy in the little Treatise of the Venereal Distemper, which I have writ, entitled, A Practical Scheme of the Secret Dissease, in order not to DECEIVE any Person in the Performance of their Cure, by making them believe MORE than they will find, when they come to it; I have therefore given here Elbom Room for any Person who is but so pleas'd to go thro' the Cure themselves.

Remarks.] Had our Author really intended not to deceive Persons, in Relation to what his Specifick Remedy will do in the Cure of the Secret Disease, instead of sealing up his Directions with his Remedy, he would certainly have tack'd them to his Practical Scheme, to the End that whosoever should, by that Pamphlet, be inform'd what Cures his Specifick will personn in the Secret Disease, might, at the same Time, be inform'd, what Assistance it requires in personning those Cures. And then, I am sure, the whole Affair would have born a

-more honest Countenance than it does now.

Directions.] If you have any Soreness or Instammation, spread with a warm Knife, a little Diachylon on a Bit of Linnen Cloth, and bind it on. But if the Soreness be from the Parts being fretted, and raw, little Pimples, Wheals, or Pustules broke out, and consequently so very bad as not to yield to this mild Application, which sometimes perhaps in some Persons it may not do, according to the Degree of Malignity received. Get the following Mixture made up by an Apothecary, and apply it on Lint, and bind it on a little Bit of Linnen Rag, over the Soreness, and it will, in 2 or 3 Times using, certainly give you Ease and cure it; 'tis this:

Take Balsam of Capivi, Balsam of Peru, and Mercurius Dulcis in fine Powder, of each two Drams, Honey of Roses three Drams, mix them all well together like an Ointment.

'Tis the most certain Thing in the World, for all Venereal Wheals, Shankers, Pustules, Pimples, Frettings, Rannesses,

Ramnesses, or other such Breakings-out. Renew it two or three times a Day privately your self. 'Twill cost you about 8d. or 9d.' But if there be only an Inflammation, Swelling, and Cordee, without any such little Pimples, Wheals, or Pustules broke out as just now mention'd, then get this following Mixture made up.

Take the best Bole Armenick in fine Powder one Ounce, Camphire in Powder a Dram and half, Brandy or Spirit of Wine enough to make it into an Ointment.

Lay some of it on a Bit of Linnen Rag over the Inflammation, and renew it as often as 'tis dry. 'Tis a most admirable good Thing, and will not fail, I assure you. 'Twill cost about 4d. Whilst you have this Inflammation, Soreness, and Cordee, you must wash often the Part, first with warm Milk, or rather three or sour times a Day hold it a while in warm Milk, and Syringe it suffice.

with Milk, and then with the Lotion.

I have here prescrib'd a few easy Things, which will not keep long after they are made up; and therefore I should have been very unjust to have seal'd any of them up with the Specifick Remedy, to have lain some Time unfold, and then to have had no Effect. These Things any One may get made up by any Apothecary, as I have mention'd, for the small inconsiderable Charge of perhaps a Shilling or two, nay, sometimes less, which otherwise they must go to a Surgeon for, and perhaps pay three or four Guineas for.

Remarks.] Our Author has taken Care the Apothecaries and Surgeons shall not cheat his Patients: But what Assurance have we he will not cheat them, himself? May not, think you, an honest and skilful Surgeon better deferve three or four Guineas for making a few proper and effectual Applications, (though of Things of small Price) than our Author one Guinea for a small Pot of his little Remedy, that requires such great Assistance in curing a

Small Clap?

Directions.] If by Chance you should have a Bubo broke, besure draw it well with some Basilicon Ointment, apply'd on Lint, with a Paracelsus Plaister over it.

Draw

Draw it as long as any Matter is in it, and then heal

it with a Dischylon Plaister.

If one or both your Testicles are inflam'd, swell'd, or fore, make up the following Pultice. Take a Pint of Bean Flower, three or four Spoonfuls of Brandy, and Vinegar enough to make it into a Pultice, and apply it as warm as you can bear it, and keep it on with a Bag-Truss, or Purse, which you may make fit for the Part of Fustian or Linnen, or rather of a Sheep's Bladder. If you get at any Apothecary's half an Ounce of Campbire in fine Powder, (to do which, a few Drops of Spirit of Wine must be put into the Mortar along with it, or else 'tis impossible ever to powder it) and put to it, twill be fill fo much the more effectual. You may have a Pint of Bean Flower at any Meal-Shop, or Corn-Chandler's, for about a Penny. Renew it two or three times a Day, 'till 'tis well, which will be in a few Days, and then commonly the Running returns, which whilft the Swelling lasts, oftentimes ceases. 'Twill cost about 6d.

Now, this Remedy being to fall into the Hands of all Sorts of Petsons, whose Cases are never all alike, 'twill happen that some Persons Conditions may require many of the Things I here prescribe, although others may not. Therefore I must endeavour to accommodate the Directions to all Cases, that no Persons may be at a Stand, or be puzzled in their Cure. I must therefore advise my Reader, if his Clap be so good-natur'd as to require nothing else but the Specifick Remedy, not to take it ill at least, that I prescribe some sem other Things for Others, whose Case may not be so favourable as his.

If you have any Exercicences, commonly call'd Caruncles, in the Urinary Passage, or any carious Bones, (but that is what not two in an hundred have) you cannot in this Case manage your self, but must apply to a Sur-

geon.

Remarks. In Case of a Physicis and Paraphimosis, Symptoms that usually attend Claps, and of which out Author has not taken one Word of Notice, you must apply to a Surgeon of Physician, as well as in Case of Caruncles. And now I have to inscribed so much (and so much only) of our Author's Directions for the Use of his Specifick.

Specifick, as relate to the curing the first and second Stages of the Secret Disease, that is, a Clap. And (HERE) I would willingly have every one who shall have read over so much of these Directions as I have hitherto transcrib'd, seriously reflect and confider, 1. Whether it be probable (or indeed possible) that any Physician could communicate the Receipt of this little Remedy (whatever it be) as a Specifick for Claps, so certain in its Effects, as not to miss curing Two Persons in an Hundred, and affure this from his own Knowledge, and the Experience of another Physician, who should have had about forty Years Tryal of it. If we imagine a Physician communicated this Medicine, we must suppose he communicated the Directions too: And what Physician will ever account that Medicine a Specifick, or a Secret for any Disease, that must be assisted as our Author has endeavour'd to affift his Specifick in the Cure of a Clap? Not to take Notice how filly and unworthy a Physician's Pen the Prescriptions and Aids are he has set down. 2. Let it be also consider'd, from the Number and Nature of these aiding Prescriptions, how probable 'tis, and likely to be true, that our Author made that long and great Tryal of this little Remedy in common Claps, that he pretends he did, before he publish'd it to be fold 3. Consider how much Truth there was in our Author's affirming, that that One innocent Thing, without taking any Thing elfe, answers ALL the Intentions of Cure; IT finds out the Infection; IT disperses Swellings in their Infancy; IT heals and frengthens; and SO perfectly compleats the Cure, by taking away the Running, that NONE shall be disappointed in any COMMON Clap, that will but be pleas'd to try it! Nay, that any ONE (Ed. 5th, 6th, 7th, p. 36.) will bless the happy Day they ever try'd it! So that (Ed. 5th, 6th, 7th, p. 39.) What naufeous Pills, Powders, Drinks. Salivations, and other pernicious Astringents, Mercurial. and tedious Methods of Cure perform altogether, going round about the Bush, and exposing the Patient's Reputation into the Bargain, this little Remedy does privately a nearer Way Home! O Truth, Truth wer't thou, when our Author wrote this?

Directions

Directions for the third Stage.

Directions.] First take one of the three Papers of Powder seal'd up with the Parcel, in a little Syrup, Treacle, or Conserve of Roses. Take it about five or six a Clock in the Evening. About three Quarters of an Hour after 'tis taken, 'twill begin to work both by Vonit and Stool. Until it does begin to work, don't take amy Thing; but after every Vonit, drink plentifully of Water-Gruel or Posset-Drink; you can't well drink too much. After it has done working, which will be all over in about two Hours Time, get a little Mace Ale, or mull'd Sack, and go to Bed. Miss the next Day, and the third Day take another Paper in the same Manner. Miss again a Day, and then take the third Paper also after the same Manner. 'Tis safe, gentle, and easy in its Operation.

Next get this following Electuary made up by an

Apothecary.

Take Virginia Snake Root in Powder half an Ounce, Zedoary Root in Powder two Drams, Saffron half a Dram; Powder of Vipers, and volatile Salt of Vipers, of each two Drams; Oil of Amber, and Camphire in Powder, of each a Dram; Venice Treacle an Ounce: Make them into an Electuary with Syrup of Coral.

Of this Electuary you must take the Quantity of a large Nutmeg Morning and Night every Day; 'twill not purge, but strike at the Blood to rectify it. Now, altho' I prescribe this Electuary for this Stage; yet, if any Person would but take of it now and then in the other Stages, 'twould person Wonders in their Cure; as also after all Cures of Claps for Security Sake, least the Blood may be infected.

At some convenient Distance, as two or three times a Week, you must take of the Specifick Remedy, to carry off the Infection, which the just now mention'd Electuary will throw out of the Blood and Juices; so that ALL the Venereal Taint will soon yield to this Electuary and the Specifick Remedy. But this I mention for

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those who are pleas'd to use it; not as absolutely necessary, but ad melius esse; because its pretty dear. But those Persons whose Case is missortunately the third Stage of this Disease, must consider how many there are in the World who spend 20 or 30 Pounds to get cured of this Stage, and perhaps in the End are scarce cured neither; there being a great deal of Difference be-

tween the curing a Clap and the Pox. Those Gentlemen who are so averse from taking Phyfick, that they cannot take this Electuary, let them take volatile Salt of Vipers, which is equally AS good in the present Case, as the just now mention'd Electuary; and this, whether for the first, second, or even third Stage of the Disease, if taken with the Specifick Remedy in the Manner following, viz. If you take the Specifick Remedy only at Night, and not the Morning following, then take that Morning following of the Salt of Vipers; if you take the Specifick Remedy only in the Morning, then take the Salt of Vipers the Night before: And on any Day when you don't take the Specifick Remedy at all, then take the Salt of Vipers both Morning and Night, and at Noon too in the Manner following: Weigh out about 10 or 12 Grains of it, if 15 there is no Harm; put it into a Spoonful of Sack, and drink it clean off. It gives the Sack a Flavour, and no more Taste, than if you only put a little Sugar into it; and consequently is so neat, pretty, cleanly, and easy a Thing to take, that no one can resuse it. And its certain, that a Person even pox'd shall be cured by the Specifick Remedy in above half the Time, if he also take (as I just now mention'd) the Salt of Vipers, than he would if he did not take it; and the same may be said of the other Stages, it being so great a Secret, if us'd with the Specifick Remedy, that the Effect of it will be even supendious. Don't go to an Apothecary for this Salt, because very few have it; but they'l give you Salt of Harts-Horn for it, which is not half so good. But go to some Chymift, 'twili cost you at least 30 s. an Ounce. What ever Stage your Condition is, you'l thank me for this Advice, (and that heartily too) if you ale this Salt as I have here set down.

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Remarks. Thus we see all the Assistance our Author has affign'd his little Remedy against the Great POX, confift in three Papers of an Emetick Powder, and either an Electuary, or (in Place of it) the volatile Salt of Vipers, which he also pretends are very good in Claps, and accordingly adviles his clapt Patients to take them; or one (it matters not which) of them, to halten the Cure ; fo that this little Remedy wants not near so many Assistants in encountering with the Pox, as in grappling with a Clap. As to Antimonial Emeticks, (of which his vomiting Powder is affuredly one Kind) he formerly (Ed. 5th, 6th, 7th, p. 21) told us, (tho foolishly and falsely) that any common Vomits will do as much Good; and that they are as nice Things as can be to fix the Distemper on the Lungs, and ruin the Patient. But our Author then wrote about another Man's Antimonial Vonits, not his own. As to his Viperine Electuary, and volatile Salt of Vipers, they are infallibly very noble Medicines for Hyferick Fits, Vapours, Melancholy, and on some other Occasions: but not, so far as I know, or see any Reason to believe, in removing and carrying off the Venom and Infection of either a Pox or Clap. However, our Author has given so very great a Character of them, and their stupendious Effects in Venereal Cases, in Conjunction with his Specifick Remedy, that it must be a little furprizing to observe him styly giving them both the Drop, and substituting Another (and as he now pretends) a better Medicine in their Place. In the 14th, 15th, and 16th Editions of his Practical Scheme, (but never before) he tells us of an Elixir for broken Constitutions; and in the Directions feal'd up, fince that Time, with his Specifick Remedy, he, in the Directions for the third Stage of the Difease, recommends, as formerly, the Use of three Papers of Emetick Ponder, directs how they are. to be taken, and fets down the Receipt of the Viperine Electuary, and advises the Quantity of a large Nutmeg to be taken of it every Morning and Night, as in his other Directions; and then fay,

But for those Persons who will but be at the Charge of it, the only Thing in the World for the third Stage to be taken along with the Specifick Remedy, is the E-Mair for broken Constitutions, mention'd in the 10th

(51)

Chapter of the 14th (and following) Editions of the Practical Scheme of the Secret Difease, according to the Directions seal'd up with it, where the Manuer is plainly and clearly set down how it is to be taken along with the Specifick Remedy for this Stage. But for those Persons who are not inclin'd to have this Elixir, then the just now mention'd Electuary is the NEXT best Thing they can get. And altho' I prescribe this Elixir for this Stage, yet if ANY Person will but take of it now and then in the other Stages, 'twould person Wonders in their Care; as also after ALL Cures of Claps for Security Sake, lest the Blood

' may be infected.

'At some convenient Distances, as two or three times a Week, you must take of the Specifick Remedy to car-' ry off the Infection, which the just now mention'd E-' lixir will throw out of the Blood and Fnices; so that ' all the Venereal Taint will foon yield to this Elixir, and the Specifick Remedy. And again I must add, that even in the first and second Stage of a Clap, as well as in the third Degree, call'd the Pox, in some certain · Constitutions and Degrees of Infection receiv'd, where the Cure goes on but flowly, by Reason of the Patient's particular Temper and Constitution of Body, (no two Persons being equally alike easy to be cured) this Elixir is the only Thing in the World to be taken with the Specifick Remedy, to hasten and forward the Cure. Just as two Horses will draw a Cart two or three Miles in one Hour, which one of those Horses in that Time would scarce tug and get along half a Mile. So that all the Venereal Taint of any of the three Stages will ' foon yield to the Use and Efficacy of BOTH these Remedies join'd together: For the Elixir will throw it out of the Blood, and the Specifick Remedy will en-tirely carry it off. But this I mention for those that are pleas'd to use it, not as absolutely necessary, but ad melius esse, because of its Price. But those Persons whose Case is unsortunately the third Stage of this Disease, must consider how many there are in the World, who spend 20 or 30 Pounds to get cured of this Stage, and perhaps in the End are scarce cured eneither, there being a great Difference between the H 2

curing of a Clap and the Pox; and consequently I hope they will not take it at all ill, that I prescribe two Remedies for the Cure of this third rivited Stage.

And its certain, that a Person in any of the three stages shall be cured by the Specifick Remedy in about half the Time, if they also take this Elixir along with it, according to the Directions seal'd up with the Elixir: For these Remedies being join'd together, they act jointly in Conjunction with each other, in order to root entirely out of the Blood the Venereal Infection, and to carry it off, just in the same Manner as has been mention'd in the Example of the two Horses drawing a Cart, which one could not so well get along. This Elixir being so great a Secret, if us'd with the Specifick Remedy, that the Effects of it will be

even stupendious.

Thus you see our Ambor has, in his late Directions, attributed to his new Elixir the very same Virtues he, in his former Directions, attributed to the Viperine Electuary, and the volatile Salt of Vipers: And that his Elixir is neither Viperine, nor of the Nature either of Vipers or their volatile Salt, is very plain from his affirming, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th Editions of his Practical Scheme, (p. 27) that it contains in its felf the Virtues of most Diet-Drinks, brought by Chymistry into a small Compass; and his owning in the Directions for its Use, that it is gently purgative, and will give two or three Stools in 24 Hours. Now, Vipers and their volatile Salt' are Things not us'd in Diet-Drinks, neither are they, or our Author's Viperine Electuary, at all purgative. How then comes it about, that our Author's new Elixir, which he owns to be purgative, and to be extracted from fuch Ingredients as smolt Diet-Drinks are compos'd of, which are Guajacum, Sarsafras, Sarsaparilla, &c. so exactly to correspond in its Nature, Qualities, and Efficacy in Venereal Cases, with the Viperine Electuary, and the volatile Salt of Vipers, as that our Author should recommend That to the World now, for the same Purposes he formerly recommended the Electuary of Vipers, and their volatile Salt, and that in almost the very same Words? I know of but One Way by which this Matter can be rationally accounted for, and That a very plain and homely

homely One, namely, on a Supposition, THAT our Author always puts down what comes uppermost, without concerning himself whether it be true or false. ALWAYS provided it may serve his present Purpose, and

be (in his Conceit) for his Advantage.

And now I conceive the principal Part of my Title Page is effectually made good: The Secret Disease in its three several Stages and Degrees has been (tho' not very regularly, yet) plainly describ'd; and the Specifick Remedy, which has of late cured so many with Ease, Safety, Certainty, Privacy, and Expedition; without Slip-Rops of Phylick, Suspicion, Confinement, Gc. AS RELATED in the Practical Scheme of the Secret Disease, dedicated to Dr. Paul Chamberlaine, has herein been discover'd and made known. My Meaning is, That the faid Specifick Remedy, by what has been here wrote about it, is effectu-'ally discover'd and made known (in my Opinion) to be none Other than a mere - what d'ye call it - And an - Age marry is it - on them that buy it! However, probably Some, by what has been here faid of it, may be prompted to buy it, and take it, and Others to pursue other Megsures in order to a Cure. Every One as to them shall seem best. But, in all Likelyhood, there may be Some (too) who imagin'd, that instead of (or at least, together with) the Discovery made of the Specifick Remedy, as above, I should have made known of what Medicinal Ingredients it is compos'd, and how made up; that is, in plain English, that I should have fet down its Receipt : And really, if I knew it, fo I would, but I declare solemnly, its Receipt was never communicated to me, by any one Person or another, fince the World began: Nor can I fay, that I am fure I know exactly what it is; but I am sure, from the Author's own Directions for its Use, that it is not what will answer to the Character given of it in the Practical Scheme; and all that I do know, in Relation to its Composition, you shall know presently. Our ingenious Author, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th Editions of the Practical Scheme (p. 21.) says, 'And for the farther Satisfaction of the World, I must here tell my Reader, that this Specifick Remedy is that Medicine which the famous Dr. Wall was continually bankering after, and aim'd at; and " which

which all his Life-time he was endeavouring to obtain and find out; and offer'd a great Sam of Money for, but could never get it. At last he made up a certain Medicine in Imitation of it, which, for a long Time, had a prodigious Run in the World, by HIS Name, at a Guinea Price: And altho it was only a weak fade * Resemblance of this, being only to it what a Beam of the Sun is to the Sun it self, a small Rivulet to its Fountain, or a Shadow to its Substance; yet he got a great Reputation by it, and a certain Injection he us'd with it. All this, thews there is a very confiderable Likeness be-tween our Author's admirable Specifick, and Dr. Wall's famous Medicine; the One is made in Imitation of the Other. which is in reality the Counterfeit, let them fay that can; and let Others think. But our learned Author has given us a little more Light into the Matter, in the 5th, 6th, and 7th Editions of the Practical Scheme, (p. 50.) in thefe Words, viz. Of all the Methods of Cure for this Diftem-per ever yet propos'd by ANY, (even the famous WALL himself, whose Secret I have in Manuscript by me, and which upon COMPARING them together, I'am convinc'd does not come near it) few are easier than this.' Now from this Passage it is very plain, that our Author's Secret, and Dr. Wall's Secret are (tho' not altogether the same, yet) VERY much ALIKE: For, otherwise our Author needed not to have compar'd their feveral Receipts together in order to determine which of them is the best Medicine, as you see he acknowledges he has done. And that our inquisitive and learned Author may in Truth have got Dr. Wall's Secret by him in Manuscript, is probable enough from his having, in some Editions of his Practical Scheme, referr'd to the 2d Edition of Dr. Cockburn's late Treatise of a Gonorrhea, where (p. 157.) the Receipt of Dr. Wall's Secret, call'd his Electuary, is in Print, and is as follows:

Dr. Wall's Electuary.

R. Pulp. Cass. recent. extract. 3ij. Bals. Capyvi 3i. Merc. Dulc. Ocul. Cancr. preparator. Sal. Prunel. aā 3i. Sal. volatil. Succin. Div. Syrup. de Alth. Fernel, q. s. M. F. Conditum; de quo capiat magnitudinem Nuc. moscat. major. bis terve de die.

That is in English,

Take Pulp of Cassa fresh drawn two Ounces, Balfam of Capyvi one Ounce, sweet Mercury, Crabs Eyes prepar'd, and Salt Prunel, of each one Dram, volatile Salt of Amber sour Drams, and make them into an Electuary with Syrup of Marsh-Mallows. Let the Patient take the Quantity of a large Nutmeg of it twice or thrice a Day.

With this Electuary Dr. Wall is faid to have got Reputation, and an Estate: But he did not (for I was personally acquainted with him) pretend this Electuary to be a Specifick for any State or Degree of the Secret Disease: He, as he saw, or thought, proper, us'd other Medicines to remove and carry off the Insection, and Malignity of the Distemper: Notwithstanding which, that he might oblige his Patients (the best Way to get Money and Credit) with a more than ordinary speedy Cure, he so frequently made Use of this his Balfamick Electuary, before it was really proper, and (as our Author says) of a certain Insection, as that (long before he dy'd) he was more talk'd of for poxing his clap'd Patients, than he was at first for curing them in less Time than other Men did. But this Electuary, we are to suppose, (and that truly enough) is only like our Anthor's rare Specifick,

and is not the very fame Thing.

But in the Year 1712, one Mr. Woodman, who writes himself Practitioner in Physick, and Surgery, published a Tract, entitled, Medicus Novissimus; or, the Modern Physician, in which he treats of a Gonorrhea; and having set down the Receipts of a Variety of Medicines for its Cure, at length (p. 302.) he sets down the Receipt of an Electuary, communicated (he says) to him by an Ancient Practitioner; and an Abstract of what he says of this his Old Friend's Medicine, is, That that ONE Medicine had cured several Claps and Gonorhea's; IT (says he) answers ALL Intentions of Cure; IT takes off the Malignity; IT is a Diuretick; (that is, works chiefly by Urine) IT suddenly takes off a Heat of Urine; IT heals: IT strengthens; and IT afringes (that is, takes away) the Running; (which is compleating the Cure) IT may

be carry'd in the Patient's Pocket; IT works so easily and gently, that neither the Patient's Countenance, nor Manner of Living, can betray him to be under fuch Circumstances to the nearest Relation or Friend he converses with: Thus Mr. Woodman. And our Author, as you may fee by turning to Page 28, 29. of this Book, has us'd the very same Words and Phrases, in giving (at first) an Account of what he pretends his Specifick will do. Besides. Mr. Woodman (as our Author in some of his feal'd up Directions has done) recommends, as proper throughout the whole Cure; a drying Diet-Drink, &c. So that I firmly believe our Author, in giving an Account of the Virtues of his Specifick, laid Mr. Woodman's Book before him, and (facile eft inventis addere) enlarg'd on what: he there found said by Mr. Woodman of his Ancient Practitioner's Prescription, taking Care always to thrust in with Exemplifications, whatever material and fignificant. Words and Phrases Mr. Woodman had us'd; and that, having compleated his own Account from Mr. Woodman's as a Pattern, he got a Quantity of Mr. Woodman's Ele-Etuary, made up by some Apothecary, put it himself pri-vately into small Gallypots, call'd it the Specifick Remedy, and left it, with Papers of Directions for its Use, at the Shops to be fold. However, I will now fet down the Receipt of Mr. Woodman's Electuary, and which you may, if you so please, entitle,

The Specifick Remedy.

Take Lenitive Electuary two Ounces, Sal Prunella three Drams, Powder of Rheubarb two Drams, Troches of Agarick, and of Alhandal, of each one Dram and an Half, Diaphoretick Antimony, burnt Harts-horn prepar'd, iweet Mercury finely levigated, and Rosin of Jallap, of each one Dram, with a sufficient Quantity of Balsam Capivi; make an Electuary, by beating them an Hour or two in a Mortar.

The Dose is the Quantity of a Numeg, more or less, according to the Constitution, and Age of the Patient, every Morning and Night, or as much (so also says our Author

Author of his Specifick) as will give 3 or 4 Stooks in 24.

Hours; for more purging is not requir'd.

This Receipt and Dr. Wall's (as our Author Suggests his and Dr. Wall's does) agree in the principal Ingredients of the Medicine; and consequently they cannot be widely different in their Virtues and Efficacy. I am, indeed, a little furpriz'd, that Mr. Woodman, who, by his Treatife, seems an ingenious and skilful Man, should attribute to this communicated Electuary so many Virtues more than what he could imagine it possess'd of. But. in all Probability, he did it in Complement to a doating Old Friend, who had given him the Receipt. And, indeed, as he design'd his Book for the Use of Practitioners, who would know when and how to use this Electuary properly; and at the same Time set down the Receipts of many other Medicines, that, as Occasion should require, might be us'd with it, his bestowing a few extraordina-ry Flourishes on this his old Friend's Prescription, was excusable enough; being no more than what many other Anthors have done in Relation to Medicines of very little Worth. But it must be acknowledg'd, that such Encomiums on worthless Medicines many Times misguide young Practitioners, and oftner those who know nothing in Practical Physick, (as I am confident our Author does not) but from Books. The Lenitive Electuary and Sal Prunella will certainly make this Electuary ferment and Spue out in hot Weather, as our Author's did, when Mr. Lovel fold it for him; but the Lenitive Electuary, Diaphoretick Antimony, and burnt Harts-born, being left out of the Composition, the Medicine (and thereupon every Dose of it) will be much reduc'd in Quantity, keep much longer in Order, and not be very much alter'd in its Qualities and Operation; and being after some such Manuer reform'd, it is, I believe, now fold under the Title of the Specifick Remedy, The Troches Albandal are only Colocynthis (call'd usually Bitter Apple) prepard, and render the Medicine of a nauseous bitter Taste, in which Respect this Electuary must give place to Dr. Wall's, which is much more pleafant. But I never did. and do believe I never shall, make use of (or prescribe) either of them; because I am sure I know much better Medicines.

I expect

I expect some will, by Way of Objection, be apt to say, in Case the Specifick Remedy will not answer the Character given of it in the Practical Scheme, how came Dr. Paul Chamberlaine, who is an eminent Physician, to allow its being recommended to the World in his Name? To which my Answer is, That Dr. Paul Chamberlaine himself can give the best Account of that Matter; therefore ask him. However, I can assure you, that Dr. Chamberlaine, when consulted on the Point, is far from afferting that either our Author's Specifick or Elixir will really answer the Character given of them in the Practical Scheme, as you may see by his Answer to the sollowing Letter, which I my self sent to Dr. Chamberlaine, viz.

Aving gotten a little Book call'd, the Practical Sheme, at Mrs. Garway's, I find your Name in it, and thereupon refolv'd to request your Opinion of the Author and Medicine before I buy it; therefore beg you'l inform me, by a Line or two, whether you know or believe, that the Medicine call'd the Specifick Remedy, will really answer the Character given of it in the Practical Scheme. I should also be glad to know who the Author is, and where to mait on him. I request your Answer, because I must speedily take something, who am,

Direct yours, for Mr. F. S. to be left at Tom's Coffee-house, Cornhill, 'till call'd for.

SIR,

Your humble Servant unknown,

I.S.

Superscrib'd,

For Dr. Paul Chamberlaine, at his House in Great Suffolk Street, mear Charing-Cross.

The Doctor's Answer is contain'd in the following

Certificate, viz.

These are to certify, that I George Taylor, in Falcon-Cours, Southwark, did, by the Directions of Dr. Spinke, Yesterday, being Sept. 7th, 1716, shew a Letter to Dr. Chamberlaine, (59)

Chamberlaine, at his House in Great Suffolk-Street, near Charing-Cross, wrote in the following Words, viz.

IN Answer to yours, I must own the Medicine you mention is an extraordinary good Specifick as any Panacea can be; but I cannot say it will answer all Matters ascrib'd to it by the Author, who may magnify his own as he pleases; nor have I any Commission to name him, nor can I assure you of a Cure from it, unless I were throughly acquainted with your present Complaint, which it is impossible I should, while you remain a Stranger, I shall only let you understand, that it is very good to cure a crazy Constitution, that has been ill treated and salivated by the Ignorant; 'tis also very good for the Evil, which I hope may satisfy your Curiosity, from

You may be farther fatisfy'd, if you please to come to my House in Great Suffolk-Street any Morning, 'till 10 a-Clock; and every Afternoon from 2 'till 6, except Mondays, when you may hear of me at the Hannover Coffee-house in Finch-Lane from 5 'till 7.

Superscrib'd, For Mr. J. S. to be left at Tom's Coffeehouse, Cornhill, 'till call'd for.

And I the said George Taylor farther certify, that by the Directions of the said Dr. Spinke, I ask'd the said Dr. Chamberlaine whether! that was his Letter, who own'd it was; whereupon I told him, the Person's Case, who desir'd his Advice, was an old ill cured Pox, of about two Years standing, but now broken out on the Head, and some other Parts, and desir'd him to tell me, whether the Medicines mention'd in the Practical Scheme would make a Cure in such a Case; to which the Dostor reply'd, they may do some Good; but the only Method for a Cure will be a Salivation; in which the Person need not be kept above 8 or 9 Days. Witness my Hand this 8th Day of September 1716.

George Taylor.

2 7 7

To render Dr. Chamberlaine's Letter more intelligible to some of my Readers, 'tis necessary to take Notice, that a Specifick is a Medicine peculiarly appropriated to the Cure of some One Disease: And a Panacea is a Medicine (said to be) good against All Diseases: So that to say this or that Medicine is as good a Specifick as any Panacea can be, is, in Effect, saying, That such a Medicine is as good a Specifick for such a Difenje as any Medicine can be, that is good against all Diseases: And we have a Proverb which fays, That which is good for Every Thing, is good for Nothing. In short, either the first Lines of the Doctor's Letter were run off without Consideration; or elfe they were defign'd (which I rather think) as an ironnical Banter on our Author, who has entitled his Little Remedy very boastingly a Specifick for the Secret Disease, and yet (as doubtless Dr. Chamberlaine must needs have taken Notice) has, in some Editions of his Practical Scheme, represented it as a real Panacea: I'll quote the Passage, Ed. 5th, 6th, and 7th, p. 40, 41. ' Besides, "it can do no Harm, suppose it were to do no Good, which still is no small Commendation of a Medicine, which is to make its own Way in the World. For if it finds but little Infection, as in fresh Injuries, it finds out what is, at least, wheresoever it lurks, and carries it off, together with all REMAINS of Mercury, (oftentimes the worse Evil of the two) after former *Cures. If it finds no present Infection, (as in a Suspi-cion only of Injuries) it sweetens, cleanses, and puri-fies the Blood, carrying out of IT, and the Body, ALL the Remains of former Venereal Infections and Mercury, tho' of many Years standing, causing Scales, Breakings-out, and other such troublesome and dis-graceful Eruptions in the Body, together with all soul Scorbutick Humours, Arengthening the Constitution, and ' preserving Health; and is an extraordinary good Thing for Gentlemen and others, who drink much, to keep by them, to take a little of now and then, from Time to Time, to carry off the ill Effects of bad Wine, and other Liquers, Surfeits, Indigestions, hard Drinking, and other Disorders; carrying away at once, what otherwise would lay the Foundation of a Fit of Sickness; and therefore will be found to be a good Thing for any One to take a little of at any Time, altho' they have 'NOTHING of the Distemper 'tis here levell'd at, and whose Nature it is to root out, because it can do no One any Harm, (for a Sucking Child may take it) and always will do fome Good or other; there being scarce any Person but has SOME Illness or other to be carry'd off, or whose Blood wants to be cleans'd, and purify'd. And, indeed, this Article I look upon as no small One, and which makes me set a greater Value upon this my Little Remedy, viz. That it is, first, so innocent a Thing, that even an Infant may take it, which I am fure would not be true, were it any dangerous Mercurial or Antimonial Preparation: Secondly, That 'tis ' fo necessary a Thing, that 'twill always do fome Good or other, even to Persons never so well in Health; and consequently, were even EVERY individual Person in the Kingdom to take of it, it would SUPPLY whatever want they CAN have of ANY Physick, whether for THIS Distemper, or any Other Ailment whatfoever, as the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gra-vel, Cholick, or any other Illness that proceeds from a foul Blood.

Thus you see, as our Author has, in some Parts of his Practical Scheme, pretended his Little Remedy to be a Specifick for the Secret Disease; so he has in other Parts thereof (for more or less of this last cited Passage is in every of his Editions) represented it as a Panacaa, so very efficacious against all Diseases, as that it will supply whatever Want any One can have of any Phylick, whether for the Secret Disease, or any other Ailment whatsoever, proceeding from a foul Blood. Why thereforc should I not think Dr. Chamberlaine's Saying of our Author's Little Remedy, that it is an extraordinary good Specifick as any Panacæa can be, was by him design'd as a Banter on our Author for this his foolish Offentation and Vanity? Especially considering the Dottor, in the subsequent Part of his Letter, owns, in express Words, that he cannot say this Remedy will answer all the Matters ascrib'd to it by the Author, who, says he, may magnify his own as he pleases: By which the Doctor must design to be understood, that the Author had (in his Opinion) magnify'd his Little Remedy, beyond its due Merits. After which. which, he goes on, like a real Honest and Skilful Physician, (and would not, to serve his Friend, impose on a Stranger) Saying, Nor can I assure you of a Cure from it, unless I were throughly acquainted with your present Com-plaint, which it is impossible I should, whilst you remain a Stranger. Our Author communicated to Dr. Chamberlaine, on the 29th of November 1715, (as he fays in the Epifle dedicatory in the 14th, 15th, and 16th Editions of his Practical Scheme) the whole Secret, and Preparation of this Medicine: So that we may presume Dr. Chamberlaine to be as good a Judge (at least) as our Author, of the Virtue and Efficacy of this Medicine, vet he will not (as our Author does) affure those of a Cure from it, whose present Complaint he is unacquainted with: But, instead of such a Quackish Assurance, and putting Persons, right or wrong, on buying the Medicine, and then on governing themselves according to feal'd up Directions, stuff'd with whimsical Receipts, pick'd out of Books, he, as any skilful and honest Physician would do, directs the complaining Patient to apply to himself (not to an Old Woman in a Shop) to relate his Case, and receive Advice about it. And altho' the expected Patient never attended him; yet when a Messenger went with the Doctor's Letter in his Hand, and related the suppos'd Patient's Case, the Doctor ingenuously sent Word back by the Messenger, that altho' the Medicines recommended in his Friend's Book as effectual in fuch Cures, might do some Good, yet the only Method for a Care would be a Salivation. So when I my self (who then was, and still am, a Stranger to him) waited on the Doctor at his House, informing him of a Person (as the Case really was) who had taken of the Specifick Remedy in a fresh Clap, and was presently seiz'd with a Tumour in the Scrotum; he receiv'd me with all the Candour imaginable, freely own'd the Specifick Remedy, by reason of the Balsam of Capyvi contain'd in it, is not very proper in fresh Claps; but, said he, if Persons will run and buy and take Things on their own Heads, who can help it?

CHAP. IX:

Of Specifick Remedies in General.

And of a true Specifick for the Secret Disease.

HEN Occult Aristotelian Qualities began to lose Ground in the Schools, and give Way to the Cartesian Philosophy, the Phanomina of Nature began to appear in so much a clearer Light, as they were made to appear more consistent with Reason. Physick above all bore the greatest Share of Advantage from this new System, whose Mechanick Principles set it in a clearer View than ever it was before, by reconciling rationally

Wiew than ever it was before, by reconciling rationally 6 Causes and Effects. A Specifick Remedy, Says Dr. Sydenham, is that which ont only acts electively against some one Distemper, rather than Another, but which cures it at all Times, in all Places, in all Ages, Degrees, Sexes, and Constitutions; provided it be not past Cure. Now 'tis certain there are fuch Remedies as these, by reason of a peculiar Disposition, Texture, Order, and Motion of their Parts. which render them fitter to infinuate themselves into. and encounter with the Morbifick Matter of One Difemper more than Another. Thus the Bark is a Specifick against Fevers; Scurvy-grass the Scurvy; Opium causes Sleep; Spanish Flies violently affect the Urine only; and fo of many more. Hence the ingenious Mr. Boyle has wrote a whole Treatife of the Agreeableness of Specifick Remedies with the Mechanical and Corpuscular Philosophy, by reason of a particular Texture, Order, Motion, and Activity of their Particles, more or less agreeable to the Acids or Alcalies of the Difteripers they are to encounter with. Thus we fee many have happily succeeded in the Use of some One Specifick Remedy, by which they have done almost Won-ders. Dr. Davison, a Physician formerly to the French King, King, acquir'd such a Reputation by a Specifick Antivenereal Remedy he had, that the Physicians of Paris gave
him 20000 Pistoles for discovering it to them. One
Gianatus, a Surgeon, receiv'd 2000 Crowns of Charles the
IXth King of France, as a Reward for the Success of
an Antivenereal Specifick he cur'd the same King with.
Another, one Pena, a Physician at Paris, cured Henry
the IIId, of France, of this Disease with One peculiar
Specifick Medicine, which he had learn'd of a Turk,
after the King was given over by his Physicians. Not many Years since, Sir Rob. Talbor in France, and Sir Kenelm
Digby here in England, cured almost every One by their
Specificks against Fevers, and so many more.

'Hence it appears evidently, that Dispensers have their Specificks; and most certain it is, that this Dispenser has its Specifick also. Now if I am NOT that LUCKY Man, as exactly to have hit upon IT, at least 'till it shall be demonstratively provid, that such an ONE is discover'd, I cannot for my Life help thinking, but that the Remedy I propose, is the ON-

LY Specifick as yet found out.

If all Blunderers were to be Knighted, our Author might certainly expect Honour: For, in the 2d, 3d, and 4th Editions of his Practical Scheme, he, in many Places. afferted his Little Remedy to be a Specifick for the Secret Disease, and yet own'd it will not cure the third Degree of that Difease, the Pox, without doing which, it can't. according to his own Account of Specificks, be a Specifick for that Disease; in his 5th and 6th Editions, he affirm'd it cures all States and Degrees of the Secret Discase, even the Pox it felf; so that it would then answer his Character of a Specifick: Rut in what I have above transcrib'd from his 7th Edition, and which is Word for Word in his Sth Edition, he gives Reasons (as you see) for why it should (or may) be believ'd, that this Distemper has its Specifick, and then (after all his Bullle and Noile) plainly discovers a Distrust of his being the Lucky Man who has hit upon it! Nay, to shew more Folly Hill, subjoins, That 'till it can be prov'd, that fuch an ONE (that is, a Specifick) is discover'd, he can't but think his the ONLY Specifick as yet found out! that is, (for it will bear none other Construction) there

there being NONE found out, his is the ONLY One found out! This is a Specimen of our Author's Univer-fity Logick!

However, I must own, our Author has not been aiming at a meer Non-Entity: There are (as he has faid) Specifick Remedies. And there is One Remedy (at least) which is as true a Specifick for the Secret Difease, as any Medicine in the World is for any other Difease. And of this Specifick I my self am posses'd, and have had a large and satisfactory Experience. And from my own Experience of it, I affirm, That this Specifick will (foon after 'tis taken) be diffused into all Parts of the Body, and (being so dispers'd) it will find out, unite, and incorporate with the Malignity (be it more or less) of the Secret Disease, where-ever it be lodg'd, and will separate it from the Blood, and other Fluids, and (gradually) carry it all (with it felf) entirely out of the Body : Whereupon the Symptoms of this Disease, that is, the Pains, Breakings-out, Sores, Scabs, &c. will (whatever Parts of the Body soever they affected) even presently vanish. and be gone! So that this Specifick does really perform the Cure in every State and Degree of the Secret Disease, with more Ease, Safety, Privacy, Certainty, and Expedition, than any other Medicine hitherto discover'd, known, or us'd can do.

This Specifick fully answers the Character our Author has (as above) quoted from Dr. Sydenham, of a Specifick Remedy: For it not only acts electively (as it were) against the Venereal Disease rather than any other; but effectually cures it at all Times; that is, in hot, cold, or temperate Weather: In all Places; that is, in this, or any other Country: In every Age; that is, of whatever Age the Patient be: In every Degree; from the most flight Clap, to the most confirm d Pox, with whatever symptoms the same be attended: In all Sexes; that is, both in Men and Women: In all Constitutions; that is, of whatever Constitution, or Habit of Body the Patient be: Provided the Difease be not (which seldom happens) part Cure, and then no Remedy can cure. This Specifick also cures the Scurvy, Rheumatism, Aches and Pains in the Limbs, Breakings-out in any Part of the Body, &c. by its excellent Faculty of purifying the Blood. When therefore it is taken (as it often very prudently is) only for Security Sake, after a Venereal Injury is fear'd, but (perhaps was) not receiv'd, IT, in those Cases, frees the Blood of such Scorbutick (and other) Impurities, as might, in Time, have occasion'd some Distemper. In short, it is a very great Purifyer of the Blood: And, in carrying off the Old Remains of the Secret Disease, after sures formerly manag'd unskilfully, it is a sure Remedy. Its Price (that all Persons may be able to purchase it) is but 5s. the Dose; whereas its Excellency renders it worth a Guinea the Dose: For each Dose will do more Good in any Venereal Case than 6 or 8 Doses of other Physick. And its Operation (as made up, for Common Use, into small Pills) is very gentle, safe, and easy; and does

not hinder Business.

It must be allow'd, That the Circumstances of almost every Venereal Patient differ from those of another, as well in Regard of the Patient's Age, Sex, Habit of Body, and Way of Living, as in Regard of the different Degree of Infection receiv'd: the Length of Time since receiv'd: the Variety and Urgency of Symptoms, &c. which Matters render it impossible that every Perfon (seemingly in the like (ase) should be cured with the same Number of Doses: Some Persons will be cured of a Clap with but 2 or 3 Doles of this Specifick; others must take 5 or 6 Doses. In a Pox 6 or 8 Doses are generally required; sometimes 10 or 12 Doses. But the Cure being certain, what is the Trouble and Charge of 2 or 3 Doses extraordinary? The Virtues of this Specifick being really as Great and Certain as above related, they affuredly ought to be made known and publist'd, for the Good and Welfare of the People, in a Place where, and at a Time when, so many Persons are afflicted with this Disease, in one Degree or Another: And when, and where (too) so many dangerous (or at best, ineffectual) Medicines are daily offer'd to the Publick in News-Paper (and other) Advertisements, by conceal'd Quaeks, and other ignorant Pretenders to the Cure of this Difease. It is but too well known, that many a Person of a strong, healthy, and hail Habit of Body, by the Use of Mercurial, Balfamick, and Altringent Medicines, administer'd by unskilful Medicasters, for the Cure of a flight Venereal Infection, instead of being thereby cured, and restor'd to a good State of Health, has been render'd of such an infirm, broken, weak, and shatter'd Constitution, as will not easily be (by common Medicines) brought to rights. Whereas this Specifick, in a few Days Time, effectually cures (as I know by 20 Years Experience) any Degree of the Secret Discase, restores the Patient to as perfect Health as was before enjoy'd, and (into the Bargain) purifies the Blood, and frees it from scorbutick, sharp, and diseasy Humours; so that it does really mend (and not like some Quack Compositions, impair) an healthful Constitution, and good Halit of Body.

But (not to lead any One into a Mistake) I must acknowledge, that altho' this my Specifick, as made up into small Pills for common Use, has perform'd some Hundreds of Cures, yet it is necessary it should (as the Specificks for other Diseases daily are) be sometimes vary'd in its Form, Dose, and Manner of being given, and, as the Circumstances of particular Persons shall require, be mix'd with, and assisted by other Medicines: And then, being so skilsfully manag'd, it will essecually answer

the Character here given of it.

If a fecond Edition of this Tract be call'd for, I intend therein to discover the Materia Medica of the Specifick I here recommend; and to convince all skilful Physicians that it will perform all that I have here faid of it: And I will also then more fully prove, that the pretended Specifick Remedy boasted of in the Practical Scheme, cannot possibly answer the Character the Author of that Pamphlet has therein given of it.

CHAP. X.

Of a simple Gonorrhoea, Old Gleets, and the Whites in Women.

Hefe are Weaknesses and Instrmities I should here take no Notice of, were it not that they bear so near a Resemblance to a Virulent Gonorrhea, as that they

can't, by Persons unacquainted therewith, be readily diffinguish'd from it:

A Simple Gonorrhea attends Men, and is an involuntary flowing of the Seed, the Caruncles thro' which it owzes, in the Time of Coirion, from the Necks of the Vesicula Seminales into the Urethra, being injur'd and corroded, or (at least) so weaken'd and relax'd in their Fibres, as to permit the Seed insensibly to flow away. This is an Instrmity that may (but seldom does) happen; and when it does, the Patient soon waxes lean and feeble, (especially about the Loins) is brought into a Tabes Dorsalis, and, if not speedily taken Care of, to his Grave. This is a Simple Gonorrhea, properly so call'd: But that usually so call'd, is none other than an ordinary Weeping, or Gleet, free from a Venercal Insection,

which I shall next describe.

A Gleet (properly so call'd) in a Man, is a Flowing of Matter, altogether free from a Venereal Infection, separated by the Glandula Mucola, or (as sometimes happens) by the Glandula Prostata; either of which Glandules may, by divers Means, be so weakn'd and relax'd in the Fibres of their excretory Ducts, as to permit a continual Discharge of the Mucilagenous Humour they separate, and which, by being permix'd with some correlive (tho' not Venereal) Particles, will be fo coliquated and alter'd in the Texture and Cohesion of its Particles, as to be converted into a Sort of Pus, Sanies, or Matter that will much resemble that of a Virulent Gonorrhaa. But whereas a Virulent Gonorrhaa is soon attended with some (nay with many) other Symptoms of a Venereal Infection, a Gleet (being void of that Infection) is never accompany'd with any of them: Nor does it weaken and emaciate the Patient as a Simple Genorrhea (properly so call'd) does. Many Authors, I know, have wrote otherwise, but Experience (as well as Reason) is against them: For many Persons have been afflicted with Gleets from Year to Year, (therefore call'd Old Gleets) yet have neither been pox'd, nor much weaken'd, or otherwise prejudic'd in their Healths.

The Disease call'd (Fluor Albus) the Whites in Women, is analogous to a Gleet or Weeping (as some call it) in Men. And as the Glandules of the Urethra in Men,

separate

separate that Matter which constitutes the Gleet, so the Glandules of the Vagina Uteri, whole excretory Ducis are call'd Lacuna, separate (usually) the Matter that is discharg'd, under the Name of the Whites in Women. And altho' Women being of a more cold and moilt Habit of Body than Men, are, on that Account and some others, more liable to be afflicted with the Whites; than Men with Gleets, yet a Gleet in Men, and the Whites in Women, are but one and the same Disease, and owe their Origin (very often) to the same Causes. which sometimes are Venereal Rencounters too frequently repeated; and sometimes other violent Exercises, especially in weak and difeafy Habits of Body, &c. But the Truth is, Gleets in Men most commonly owe their Beginning to a virulent Gonorrhea, and so very often do the Whites in Women: The Infection of which being carry'd off, the Fibres of the excretory Ducts of the Glandules in the Urethra in Men, and in the Vagina Uteri in Women, are not eafily (by the Method and Medicines in common Practice) to be restor'd to their prissine Tone: but will remain relax'd, weak, Oc. and a Weeping (properly call'd a Gleet in Men, and the Whites in Women) will (especially in an ill Habit of Body) for a long Time remain, unless proper Measures be taken for a Cure.

Thus I have briefly shewn what a simple Gonorrhea, and what a Gleet in Men, and what the Whites in Women are: They are all free from any Infection, and can never (let Anthors say what they please) degenerate into the Venereal Disease; and in that principally consists their effential Difference from a virulent Gonorrhea: Their formal Difference from that Disease, and by which they may be distinguished from it, you may learn from the

following Particulars, viz.

I. A simple Gonorrhea (under which Term I shall here comprehend, as most Authors do, as well a Gleet, as a simple Gonorrhea properly so call'd, viz. any Dripping of Matter from the Yard that is free from a Venereal Infection) is seldom attended with an Heat and pricking Pain in making Water, painful Erections, or any of the other Symptoms that attend a virulent Gonorrhea.

2. In a simple Gonorrhea, the Matter that flows is waterish and thin, something glutinous and whitish,

and feldom becomes ill-colour'd, unless in a considerable Time, and in a Diseasy Habit of Body: But the Matter of a virulent Gonorrhea is more thick, less glutinous, and soon changes to a yellowish or greenish Colour, and stains the Linnen (which the other does not) of the same Colour, altho' the Person be (otherwise) in a good State of Health.

3. The Matter of a simple Gonorrhea will not flow, during the Time of an Erection; but the Matter of a

virulent One will.

4. In a simple Gonorrhea the Patient is seldom inclin'd to Venery, which in a virulent One he frequently is.

5. The procuring Cause, when that can be known, effectually distinguishes these Instructions: For a simple Gonorrhan is the Estect of over Straining, violent Exercise, Excess of Venery, &c. But a virulent Gonorrhanis caus'd (as you've seen) by a Venereal Insection, receiv'd by an

impure Coition.

6. The Effects of these Diseases diffinguish them no less than their procuring Causes: For a simple Gonor-riwa (properly so call'd) daily renders a Man more and more weak and feeble, brings on him a Tabes Dorsalis, and ends in Death. A virulent Gonorriwa is usually attended with other Symptoms of the Secret Disease. But a Gleet scarce weakens at all, but (being stree from Infection) sometimes remains for several Years, and the Patient continues all the while strong and healthful.

To distinguish the Whites in Women from a virulent Gonorrhæa, is a Matter of more Difficulty: For Women, if weakly, are very apt to have the Whites; and sometimes the Woman being of an ill Habit of Body, there is so much Aerimony attends them, as to cause a slight Heat of Urine, and their Colour also becomes chang'd. On the other Side, in a Virulent Gonorrhæa, if the Infection was but slight, the Woman is oftentimes but a little (if at all) molested with an Heat of Urine; nor does the Matter that slows, much vary in its Colour. Baglivi's Observation seems to be the best Criterion of Distinction, viz. That in Case the Matter continues slowing during the Time the Menses flow, (that is, whilst She has Them, as the Woman is undoubted-

ly Clapt: But if the Matter ceases during the Time the Menses flow, and returns soon after they are gone, her Discase is the Whites only. Other Signs, fays he, are fallacious, but this infallible. And in leed, by the Afsistance of this Rule, and the Consideration of other Circumstances, such as the Abience or Presence of other Symptoms of a Venerial Infection, &c. it may be, with Certainty, determin'd with which of these Infirmities a Woman is afflicted.

A simple Gonorrhea, (properly so call'd) is an Infirmity that does very feldem happen; and when it does, generally terminates in Death. A Gleet in Men, and the Whites in Women, are common Infirmities; and are generally faid to be very hard to be cured: And fo, indeed, by the usual Methods of Practice they are: But if proper Measures be taken, Men and Women, who are not much in Years, may, in a short Time, and without much Trouble, be freed from those (to neat and cleanly Persons) very disagreeable Companions.

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CHAP, XI.

Of a broken Constitution, and its Cure.

UR Author (according to his methodical Way) has made a broken Constitution, and its Cure, the Subject of the third and tenth Chapter of the 14th, 15th, and 16th Editions of his Practical Scheme: That is, in the third Chapter, he has describ'd a broken Constitution by its Symptoms; and in the tenth he proposes a Cure for it. His Description of it (in the faid third Chapter) is as follows: ' Besides the three already mention'd Stages of the Secret Disease, there is yet another much more unhappy State in which the greatest Part of Mankind misfortunately find themselves; which is, a broken, Jpoil'd, and ruin'd Constitution and Habit of Body, of-tentimes attended with a continual Gleet, commonly look'd upon as incurable, (no pleasant Companion to a clean clean

clean neat Man, and which in Time will bring a " Consumption) after former ill Cures; particularly after Salivations, and taking of Mercury, which ought to have been (but was not) well carry'd off; and therefore lies lurking in the very Bones of the poor ruin'd Patient. So that after a Salivation is over, and a Cure feemingly perform'd, commonly there remains several pernicious Symptoms of the Disease; or else some satal Relicks of the Mercury (oftentimes the worse Evil of the two) which afterwards make a Havock in the Bedy, and fooner or later will shew themselves by Spots, Breakings-out, wandering Pains, Weakness and Pains in the Back and Loins, Trembling in the Joints, Wearyness and Numbress of the Limbs, Giddiness in the Head, Onzings, and small Gleets, thick foul offensive Urine, with Threads, Films, Skins, and as it were Hairs in it, with a greafy Scum at the Top, and a thick Matter set-tling at the Bottom, with a Sharpness, Pain, Heat, or Stoppage in the making it, together with Jeveral other Such Weaknesses and Disorders. Than which, nothing is more common after ill manag'd Cures as too many unhappy Persons daily experience, rendering Life entirely uneafy for Want of Health; which is indeed its only Sauce: For, as Martial fays, Non est vivere fed valere vita. And thus the poor Patient, who forinerly was a strong, healthy, found, hail Person, becomes of an infirm, broken, weak, and miserable Constitution.

Hitherto our Author has only represented what often happens to Venereal Patients, whose Cures were not well and skilfully manag'd; and whose missortunate Circumstances are indeed very often as great (and such) as our Author has here (aptly enough) describ'd them to be. In what next follows, he resects on the Method and Medicines generally prescrib'd by Physicians to cure these Disorders, and to bring a shatter'd Constitution to

Rights, viz.

Now, to remedy these Evils after former Cures, the usual Method is to prescribe to these poor unhappy Persons, (whose Miseries make them credulous to almost every Thing) Bottles of Diet-Drinks, Boxes of Balfamick Pills, strengthening Bolm's, and other such take nauseous and tedious Courses of Physick. But alas!

alas! the poor Patient has been tir'd too much with fuch Loads of Physick already to take any more. If no other Means would do, these long and tedious Courses of Phylick must be undergone; but other more effectual Remedies are now found out. And therefore for this unhappy State, I shall in the 10th Chapter of this Book propose a much more easy and compendious Method of Cure, by an extraordinary Chymical Elixir.

Diet-Drinks, Balfamick Pills, and strengthening Bolus's, have been for so many Ages prescrib'd by the Generality of Physicians; and that, most an End, with such good and fatisfactory Success, as that our Author's newfound-out Elixir (of which doubtless he knew nothing when he publish'd his 13th Edition) will scarcely bring them into a Difreputation; unless it should perform much greater Feats than what I expect from it. But let's hear

his Account of it from his 10th Chapter.

'I here (says he) propose to the World a great Medicine, which for restoring a found Habit of Body after Salivations, taking of Mercury in former Cures, has onot its Equal, it being certainly the greatest and most onoble Thing in the World to clear and cleanle the whole Mass of Blood of all Relicks and Remains of Ver nereal Infection, ill Effects of Mercury, Salivations, and bad Medicines, that cause Spots, Breakings-out, mandering Pains, Weakness, and Trembling in the foints and Limbs, Dullness and Giddiness in the Head, and other fuch Disorders. It is so great a Purifyer of the whole Body, by freeing it from all sharp Humours, that cause Breakings-out, Itchings, Pains, and Uneafineffes, as well from the Scurvy as the Venereal Disease, which in Time breaks the best of Constitutions, that no one Medicine can do more. It has nothing of Mercury in it, but is so innocent, that an Infant may take it. It carries off the Infection chiefly by Urine. Great Numbers of Persons, after Venereal Cures, have experienc'd its wonderful Effects in cleanfing and frengthening their Reins and Jeminal Vessels, recovering their lost Tone, and relforing all Parts to their natural Force, Strength, and Vigor. The Nature of this Elixir being to supply the long Use of nauscous Diet-Drinks, and

other fuch Courfes of Physick, which Persons are generally so averse from. For after Persons are cured, there commonly remains something to be carry'd off, either from the Disease or Mercury. The Blood wants to be purify'd, and the Constitution strengthen'd; for which End, Turpentine Pills and Bolus's, long Diet-Drinks, and other fuch Courfes of Physick, are usually prescrib'd: and instead of them this Elivir, which a thousand times transcends them, takes Place; doing more at a few Doses by being taken a few Drops in a Glass of Ale or Wine, than some Gallons of Diet-Drinks, or other Slip-flops of " Physick shall in a Month, by restoring the Blood to s that due and agreeable Fluidity and Texture of its ! Parts, which has been impair'd by long Courfes of Phylick, and which occasion those Complaints Persons

of odaily make after Venereal Courses of Phylick.

You now have feen all (in Effect) that our Author has said as to the Virtues and Efficacy of his Elixir; and all which (admitting it to be true) does not, so far as I can conceive, amount to any Thing more than what he had before assur'd us his Specifick Remedy will perform, namely, that it will sweeten, cleanse, and purify the Blood, and carry out of IT, and the Body, ALL Old Remains of Venereal Infection and Mercury, which cause Scabs, Breakings-out, and other troublesome and disgraceful Eraptions in the Body, and all scorbutick Humours. frengthen the Conftitution, and preserve Health. This, I fay, which he had (as you've feen) faid of his Specifick Remedy, is, in my Opinion, comprehensive of all he has promis'd for and laid of his Elixir. But probably it may be suggested, in his Favour, that supposing the Specifick and the Elixir are both good Medicines, and proper in these Cases, they being both, as he advises and directs, taken alternatively, they in Conjunction will fooner bring about and accomplish the Cure, than either of them would or could alone, and without the other's Affiltance. And this indeed is what our Author himself chiefly insists upon, and assims concerning them; and yet I don't well conceive how even this can be; for the Specifick and the Elixir are both equally Purgatives; and why One proper Purgative often repeated should not perform a Cure in as little a Time,

and effectually, as two several purgive Medicines taken alternatively will or can do, is beyond my Comprehension. A Change indeed in the Form of the Medicine, may be very agreeable to some Persons, and that is all that can truly be faid in the Case. But why has our Author found Fault with Turpentine Pills, and Turpentine Bolus's? Is not well near One half of the Composition of his Specifick Remedy, Balfam of Capyvi? And what is Balfam of Capyvi, but a fine Sort of Turpentine? And may not therefore every Dose of his Specifick Remedy, without any great Impropriety of Speech, be call'd a Turpentine Bolis? But our Author having not faid, (nay, not given the least Intimation) in his Practical Scheme, that his Chymical Elixir is at all purgative, otherwise than by Urine, I'll here transcribe his Directions for its Use, viz.

Directions for the Use of the Great Chymical Antiveneteal Elixir for broken, spoil'd; and ruin'd Confitutions, and Habits of Body, by former ill Cures, Salivations, and Mercury, belonging to the Practical

Scheme of the Secret Disease:

AKE about a Tea Spoonful of this Elixir in about fix or seven Spoonfuls of Beer, Ale, or any Sort of smooth Wine, as white Lisbon, or Wine and Water; take of it thus every Morning and Night for about a Fortnight or three Weeks together, falting an Hour in the Morning after it, and taking it the ' last Thing at Night going to Bed, having supp'd and ' Hour at least before-hand; but as for Drinking, it fignifies nothing if you should have drank but a little before the taking of it.

' If you do not like to take it thus, then you may take it two or three times in the Day, carrying it in your Pocket; but 'tis not so well to take it at any Time

when you cat.

As for those Persons who have been particularly in-'jur'd by taking Mercury, and are of a very uneasy Constitution, with Burnings, Itchings, Breakings-out, Wandering Pains, and restless uneary Nights, and are in a Manner worn out and weaken'd by Venereal

Courses of Physick: Such Persons as these must take it longer and oftner, as they find their Strength and Con-stitution will bear it; FOR besides its working by Urine, it will commonly WORK also by Stool two or three Times a-Day: But it requires no Confinement; only I would advise Persons not to go Abroad in cold, wet, floppy Weather, more than just Needs must. Therefore Persons must, according to Prudence, regulate their taking of it, according as they find two or three Stools a-Day may be more or less inconvenient to them; in which Case it must not be taken so often. or less at a Time of it, if it give more than two or three Stools in a Day. And in this Manner Persons mult keep to it, 'till they find all manner of Uneasiness gone, which commonly is upon taking it a Month or " fix Weeks, tho' many Times much sooner: But it cannot be expected, that great, rooted, obslinate Evils, can be remov'd on a Sudden; 'tis far better to be cured thus, without any Hinderance of Bufiness, "Hundreds have been, than by troublesome tedious Diet-

Drinks, and Salivations.

'It requires no Abstinence from any Diet, or keeping at Home; but the fresher your Diet is, as plain roalt and boil'd; and the more temperate as to drinking of Wine, the better : But be fure drink no Punch, Stout; Erandy, Stale Beer, and fuch like Charp Liquors. You may use moderate Exercise. Those Persons who are spleas'd to take of the Specifick Remedy along with this Elixir, must do it in the Manner following. Take of this Elixir, as just now has been faid, near upon every Day; and of the Specifick Remedy about twice a Week, saccording to the Directions seal'd up with the Specifick Remedy: But on those Days, and at those Times that 'you take the Specifick Remedy, you must not take of this Elixir. And if you fould find any Inconvenience; or Fatigue, from taking either of them fo often, you may reft, and miss now and then a Day. And by this Means, this Elixir will throw the Pocky Humour out of the Blood, and the Specifick Remedy will entirely carry it off. So that all the Venereal Taint will soon ' yield to these Remedies; it being certain, that a Per-Sion will be cured in half the Time, if they take the Specifick

Specifick Remedy along with this Elixir in the Manner just now mention'd: For both these Remedies join'd together, act potently in Conjunction with each other, in order to root entirely out of the Blood the Venereal Infection, and so carry it off: Just as two Horses will draw a Cart two or three Miles in One Hour, which only one of those Hurses in that Time could not so

well get along. Our Author, in his Directions feal'd up with his Specifick Remedy, orders such a Dose of that to be taken. when it be taken, as may give three or four Stools in 24 Hours ; And in his Directions feal'd up with his Eliair. he directs (as you have now feen) so much of that to be taken, when it be taken, as may give two or three Stools a-Day; the Difference is only One Stool in 24. Hours. So that according to our Author's present Project of curing Fresh Claps, Virulent Gonorrhwa's, Poxes, whether New or Old, and Broken Constitutions; as also, the Scurvy, Dropfy, Rheumatism, and all Diseases proceeding from a Foul Blood, with only (or chiefly with) his Specifick Remedy, and Chymical Elixir, there is to be in, and throughout, the performing these Cures, first of all, purge, purge, purge; and then, in the next Place, go to Stool, go to Stool, go to Stool; and this Course is to be perform'd daily, and every Day, (if you can hold it) alternatively, until you find all Manner of Uneafiness gone, should that be seven Years first. But the best on this. People may have Paper for their necessary Occasions, in what Quantity they please, at Mrs. Garway's, Mr. Cooper's, and at the Sugar-Loaf over-against Old Round Court in the Strand, for only asking for it, by the Name of the Practical Scheme, Oc.

But our Author, desirous of demonstrating that his Elixir is vastly superior in Viriue and Efficacy to any Diet-Drink, attempts it by the following Similitude, viz.

The distused Rays of the Sun coming in at a Windom, are a long Time, even in a hot Day, before they will warm One's Hand: But if you contrast the scatter'd and dispers'd Beams into a Point thro' a Burning-Glass, your Hand will presently be burn'd. Just in the same Manner, Diet-Drinks in themselves are so very flom in effecting the End for which they are propos'd, that

unless Persons perfectly Rince and Wash themselves with them, they prove little better than a mere Chip in Pottage; so that Persons had almost as good never take them: Whereas this Elixir being of a volatile; fearching, cleanfing, and renovating Nature, and containing in it felf the Virtues of most Diet-Drinkt. brought here by Chymistry into a small Compass, and; as it were, contracted, and concenter'd into a Point, prefently, as foon as ever it is taken, fearches and enters into the very Substance of the Blood; dilutes, and cleanses it; sweetens and purifies it! Now, I am very much mistaken, if the Similitude ought not to be worded after the following Manner, viz. As the Rays of the Sun, being diffused in the Ambient Air, refresh; invigorate, enliven, and support all Vegetables, and Animals in their very Being and Existency: But being, by a Burning-Glass concentrated, and drawn into a Point, Scorch up, burn, destroy, and kill, all Vegetables and Animals that come in their Way; that is, within the Focus of that Glass: Even so, the Salutiferous Particles of the Medicinal Ingredients proper for a Diet-Drink, being, by a gentle Infusion, drawn out into, and diffused in a fit Quantity of Water, Ale, or Wine, will refresh, relieve, and even add new Life, Strength, and Vigor to the afflicted Patient; by diluting his Blood, cleanfing, sweetening, and purifying of it after an admirable Manner: But the Medicinal Particles of these Diet-Drink-Ingres dients being by Chymistry (like the Rays of the Sun by a Glass) as it were concentrated, and drawn into a small Compass in Rectify'd Spirit of Wine (as in our Author's Elixir) will foorch, Shrivel up, and (as the Saying is) burn One's Guts out presently! That is, in Case such a Medicine be taken by it self; and, if it be not, the Similitude is lost: For the Rays of the Sun are no longer fcorching and burning, than whilst they remain concentrated by the Glass: And a Mixture compos'd of our Author's Elixir, and Ale, Wine, or Water; differs not so much from a Draught of Diet-Drink, as he would willingly have it thought to do.

Our Author still more effectually to convince the World of the Excellency of his Elixir, above that of Diet-Drinks, goes on as follows, viz. How the Virtues

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of most Diet-Drinks are here by Chymistry contracted, sas it were, into a Point in this Great Medicine, as just now has been said, may be made clear in the Manner following. Chymistry being an Art which draws out, by the Force of Fire, the very Essence and Life of Things, separating by Consequence the Parities of all Things from their useless Dregs, and earthy Substance, in order to the Preparation of Medicines most grateful to the Palate, by abridging their Dose, and more Healthful to the Body, by throwing away their Dross: Whereas the Galenists proceed quite in a contrary Manner, exhibiting to the Patient as well the impure and terrestrial Parts of Medicines, as the pure and spirituous Ones. This will appear clear in an Example of Fallop Root, which consists of two Parts, to-wit, a Resinous Part, wherein its whole purgative Faculty confifts; and an earthy gross Part, which is of no Use, but only to clog and load the Stomach for Nothing. Now the whole Virtue of the Root consisting in its Rosin, it seems altogether unnecessary that a Person should load, nauseate, and clog their Stomach with 50 or 60 Grains of this Root in Substance, for the Sake of only 4 or 5 Grains of its Rofin, contain'd in those 50 or 60 Grains of its Root; and which 4 or 5 Grains of Rosin, will have a much better Essect than 50 or 60 of the Root. 'Tis therefore by the Art of Chymistry, that this Resinous Part is separated and extracted from the other useless, gross, terrestrial Part, which the Chymiss throw away, after they have extracted and drawn all the Rosin from it, in order to abridge and lessen the Dose, by giving to Persons only 4 or 5 Grains, instead of 50 or 60. And 'tis this Chymical Method that is here made Use of in the Preparation of this Great Specifick Elixir; by which the Extraction of it from Minerals, Vegetables, and other the usual Ingredients of Diet-Drinks is so order'd, that a few Drops only of it, in a little Beer, Ale, or Wine, shall do f more Good at once taking, than two whole quality of any Diet-Drink will at eight Times taking, reckoning after the Rate of Half a Pint to each Draught, as is usually prescribed to Patients. According to which Computation, twice only taking of this Elixir, vice a few more Good at once taking, than two whole Quarts of

f a few Drops either Morning and Night, or at any other Times of the Day, equals the taking of four Quarts of any Diet-Drink. Now, which of these two Doses, to-wit, either a few Drops of this grateful Elixir, (the Taste of it being that of a most pleasant Bitter) to be taken at ONCE; or two Quarts of a Diet-Drink, to be taken at eight nauseous Draughts, will be most acceptable to Persons, whose Conditions determine them to take something of this Kind, need neither Poor Robin, nor Partridge to foretel.

Here I must remark, 1. That altho' Chymistry be a noble Addition to Pharmacy, and of very great Use in the Preparation of Medicines, yet the old Galenical Pharmacy still remains necessary and useful. For some Part of the Materia Medica will not admit of a Chymical Analysis; or, of being any Way chymically treated. without being thereby divelted of such Virtues as they posses'd before they were so manag'd. 2. That a Diet-Drink is, in reality, as much a Chymical Preparation as an Elixir: They are both made by a gentle Infusion. only; the Diet-Drink in a large Iron, Copper-tin'd, or Tin-Pot, which (to do it well) must not be above half full, and close stop'd with Lute; and the Elixir in a large Glass Matress, well stop't also; the first is set to infuse over a gentle naked Fire, the other in a Sand Heat. The Menstruum (which makes the Difference) us'd in extracting the Medicinal Particles of the Ingredients in making a Diet-Drink, is usually Water, and sometimes Ale or Wine: The Menstruum with which the Medicinal Particles of the Ingredients are extracted in the Preparation of Elixirs is Rectify'd Spirit of Wine. Diet-Drinks, when taken, are taken by themselves: Elixirs and Tinctures, mix'd with Ale, Wine, or Water. But whether Water, Ale, Wine, common (or rectify'd) Spirit of Wine, be us'd in making these Extractions, a very pleafant colour'd, clear, and transparent Medicinal Liquor is obtain'd; and the Drofs, that is, the unferviceable Parts of the Ingredients, is left behind in the Pot or Glass, and cast away. Diet-Drinks are, I acknowledge. usually reckon'd amongst the Galenical Medicines; and Elixirs are number'd with the Chymical Preparations: But there being none other Difference between them,

in Relation to their Preparation, than what I have taken Notice of, I think the One is, in Truth, as much a Chymical Preparation as the other. 3. Altho' Water, Ale, Wine, common (and rectify'd) Spirit of Wine, are all us'd, that is, fometimes the One, and at other Times Another of them, in extracting the serviceable Particles of Physical Ingredients; yet these different Menstruums are us'd to serve different Intentions: That is, the Virtue and Efficacy of the Ingredients usually put into Diet-Drinks, consilt as well in their faline as in their falphu-reous Particles. Now, Water will best extract their Saline Particles, but will leave a great Part of their Julphureous Particles behind: Ale and Wine will also extract principally their saline Particles, but will receive more of their sulphureous Particles than Water can do. Common Spirit of Wine will extract the major Part of both the Saline and Sulphureous Particles of these Ingredients; and that nearly in an equal Degree, being it felf equally Aqueous and Spirituous: But Reclify'd Spirit of Wine, being an exalted Sulphur, preys principally on the fulphureous Particles of those Ingredients, extracts them, and leaves the greatest Part of their saline Particles untouch'd. So that as skilful Phylicians want either the saline or the sulphureous Particles of these Ingredients, or a Mixture of them both; they accordingly make Choice of either an Aqueous, Vinous, or Spirituous Menstruum for their Extraction.

From what has been faid, it is plain, 1. That a Diet-Drink made with Water, as it will not have received the very fame Particles from the Ingredients, that either Ale or Wine (which are somewhat spirituous) would have done; so it cannot be possessed of the very same Virtues a Diet-Drink made with Ale or Wine, from the same Ingredients, will have. 2. That seeing Water, in these Extractions, chiefly preys en, dissolves, extracts, and receives into it self, the saline Particles of these Ingredients, and leaves the most part of their sulphureous Particles behind; and that Rectify'd Spirit of Wine does (on the Contrary) chiefly prey on, dissolve, draw out, and receive, the sulphureous (that is, the Resmoss) Particles of these Ingredients, and leaves the greatest Particles of these Ingredients, and leaves the greatest Particles of their saline Particles behind; nothing can be more

plain, than that these two Medicines, (that is, a Diet-Drink, made with Water, and an Elixir with Rectify'd Spirit) the' drawn from the same Medicinal Ingredients, must necessarily be well near as different in their Na-tures, Properties, Virtues, and Efficacy, as the saline, and sulphureous Particles of those Ingredients are: Whence it follows, 3. That our Author's Contrivance of bringing the Virtues of most Diet-Drinks into a small Compass, by Chymistry, is a mere Chimera; and effectually discovers his great Ignorance in the Materia Medica, and Chymistry. A Diet-Drink, containing the Saline Particles of the Ingredients diffus'd in it, like nitrous Particles in the Air; yet so intermix'd and soften'd with sulphureous Parcles, as not to be very pungent, dilutes the Blood, cleanfes, sweetens, and purifies it, carrying off its Feculencies by Urine; thereby rendering the Patient every Day more easy, pleasant, brisk, and lively; which noble Virtues, and Effects, can't be rationally look'd for, from the refinous Particles of these Ingredients, extracted by, and embody'd with an exalted Sulphur, that will scarcely touch the saline Particles in which the Virtues and Efficacy of Diet-Drink Ingredients, do, most an End, principally confift. And as to Diet-Drinks being nauseous, and our Author's Elixir pleasant to take; let the World judge (without applying either to Poor Robin or Partridge) whether an Half-Pint Glass of a well prepar'd curious Diet-Drink, that for Colour, Clearnels, Fineness, Transparency, Scent, and Taste, may even vye with the best Wine, be not more eligible, and even inviting to be drank by any Person, whether sick or well, than a Glass of either Ale or Wine, turn'd with the Admixture of our Author's Elixir, thick, and wheyish; so that any One, not knowing what it is, would take it for Pifs, that had flood a while in the Chamber-pot, and was, as we call it, broke; as happens when Persons have a Cold upon them, that is going off. And as to Falap Root, its whole Virtue does not, as our Auhor has ignorantly affirm'd, consist in its Rosin: For Falap abounds with Saline, as well as Resinous Particles; and those Saline Particles, in Conjunction with its Resinous, render it an admirable Hydragogue: And for that Reafon, all well experienc'd and skilful Phylicians prescribe Falap

Jalap in Substance for Dropsical Persons; and not its Rosin, which containing but sew of its Saline Particles, is not, on those Occasions, so serviceable. Nor will the Rosin of Jalap, when given (as it very seldom is) alone, work near so well, pleasantly, and to so good Purpose as Jalap in Substance does. But Rosin of Jalap (by Reason of its being Purgative in a small Quantity) is more sit than Jalap in Substance, to be mix'd with other Ingredients, in Pills, Bolus's, &c. And for those Purposes chiefly it is prepar'd.

And now I conceive it highly necessary, that our ingenious and learned Author should investigate new Arguments to convince the World of the Excellency of this pretended Great Elixir, and so to support its Reputation, as to make it go briskly off, at the Price of a

Guinea each little Bottle.

However, some Persons, perhaps, may be desirous of knowing more directly of what, and how this Elixir is made; or, at least, how to make Another that may be equivalent to it: To oblige therefore fuch Persons, I fay, That our Author having, in the Practical Scheme (Ed. 14, 15, 16. p. 28.) inform'd us, that it is extracted from the usual Ingredients of Diet-Drinks, (that is, as he must mean, the Ingredients of Diet-Drinks generally us'd in Venereal Cases) by the same Chymical Method the Rosin of Falap is extracted from the Falap Root, and that it is bitter, and, in his seal'd up Directions, that it is so purgative, as that a Tea-spoonful of it being taken Morning and Night, will give (generally speaking) two or three Stools in 24 Hours, I conceive an Elivir made according to the following Prescription, will be more like our Author's (as he now Sells it) in Colour, Scent, Tafte, Operation, and Effects, than his Specifick Remedy (vid. p. 53, Oc.) is like Dr. Wall's famous Electuary; nay, I believe they will not be eafily distinguish'd the One from the Other: and therefore I shall call it, as he does his,

The Great Antivenereal Elixir.

Take Guajacum in Powder one Pound, Guajacum Bark in Powder fix Ounces, Sarfafras in Powder four Ounces, China Roots, and Sarfaparilla slit, cut short, and well M 2 bruised, bruised, Centaury the less, and Gention, of each two Ounces, Falap in Powder eight Ounces; put all into a large Matrass, and pour to them Rectify'd Spirit of Wine one Gallon, digest in a Sand Heat for three Weeks, or a Month, shaking the Glass once every Day. Then, the Matrass being cold, siltrate the Elixix thro whited brown Paper, and put it up for Use.

The Dose is the Quantity of a Tea-Spoonfull, in a Glass of Ale Morning and Evening, when-ever you desire to be purg'd, and made sickish and out of Order,

to little or no Purpose.

Now, altho' (as I faid before) our Author has given a pretty true Account of the Symptoms of a Broken Constitution, and of fuch Diforders as usually attend Persons not well cured of the Secret Difease; yet, I believe, the Reader may recieve a more clear and satisfactory Notion of the Matter, from a Consideration of the Astrocks there is in the Venereal Infection, and any (tho' flight) Remains thereof to unite, and incorporate with some other Distempers, and thereby to constitute (as it were) a new. and anomalous Difeafe. As for Example: The Sourvy, which is of it felf a very contumacious Distemper, and has Symptoms that, when inveterate, much refémble some that attend the Pox: But when a Venereal Infection. or some Remains thereof, shall be incorporated with the Scurvy, the scorbutick Symptoms will be render'd worse than they were before; and the Patient will be perplex'd with Indispositions, Uneasinesses, and Disorders, not altogether proper to either the Secret Disease, or the Seurvy. The like may be faid of the King's-Evil, the Itch, the Rheumatism, and of most Chronical Diseases. Nay, some Authors affirm, that even Fevers, and other Acute Diseases, may be render'd more severe than Ordinary, and more difficult to be cured, by being complicated with the Venereal Disease.

And this Complication of the Venereal and some other Disease may happen, either by the Patient's being afflicted with that other Disease at the Time the Venereal Infection was received, or by Means of the Secret Disease being not well cured, in a Person otherwise of good

Health:

Health: For in Case a really found and healthy Person becomes infected with the Secret Disease, and happens not to have its Infection well carry'd off, and the Blood. and Juices of the Body absolutely restor'd to their former Purity, the remaining Particles of the Venereal Infellion being in some Measure broken, shatter'd, and alter'd in their Texture, Go. may probably never produce any of the genuine Symptoms of the Secret Dileale. but rather an inveterate Scurvy, Rheumatism, King's-Evil. Leprous Breakings-out, or some other Disease, to which the Patient's Constitution, Habit of Body, Way of Living, O'c. (hall contribute : And there are but few (if any) Persons so healthful, as that they are not (in some Measure at least) inclin'd to one Disease or Another: and every Disease taking its Origin from, or being (tho) but slightly) complicated with the Venereal Disease. must be cured with proper Antivenereal Remedies; for

they will not give Way to any other Medicines.

Now, when (as has been hinted) the Venereal Difeale and the Scurvy are complicated, they must necessary rily constitute an anomalous Disease, that will partake of both those Diseases, but will have Symptoms (in some Respects) different from either of them. The like may he faid of the Venereal Disease complicated with any other Disease. And this Complication of one Disease with Another, is the principal Canse of so many (seemingly) new Diseases every Day appearing in the Word; and every fuch new Disease usually retains the Name of that Disease of which it does principally partake, (when that can be known) and the Name of the other Dileafe. is added by Way of Epithet. Thus when the Scurry principally afflicts any Person, yet in Conjunction with a Venereal Taint, that new Disease is call'd a Venereal or Pocky Scurvy; and so of other Diseases. And when any (either internal or external) Disease proves stubborn, and of difficult Cure, in a Person who has formerly (tho' many Years before) had any Species of the Venereal Difease, some Remains thereof ought to be suspected, and Antivenereal Medicines apply'd to for Cure. The Cure of these Anomalous Diseases resulting from a Complication of the Venereal and some other Disease together, must be regulated (sometimes) as well according as the

Nature of the Disease, complicated with the Venereal Disease, shall require; as according as the Age, Sex, Constitution, &c. of the Patient, Variety, Urgency, &c. of Symptoms. Shall indicate: But my Grand Specifick for the Secret Disease being taken once in three or four Days, and my Elixir Aureum every Day, for some short Time, seldom fail (being, I verily believe, the very best Medicines in the World on these Occasions) in performing (without any farther Assistance) an effectual Cure in any of these Complicated Cases; and in retrieving and bringing to Rights a Constitution weaken'd, broken, and shatter'd, by rough, and improper Medicines, Mercury, and Salivations us'd in the Cure of the Venereal (or any other) Disease. I will add a sew Words about the real and well experienc'd Virtues and Essets of this

Elixir Aureum: Or Golden Drops.

Of this Noble Elixir I made some Mention in a Trait publish'd about seven Years ago, entitled, London's Medicinal Informer. But I then call'd it, Tinctura de Sulphure Aurea; because it is an Elixir, that is, a very thick and deep Tincture, drawn as well from the Sulphur of Gold, as of other Metals, and some Vegetables. And such a Medicine must necessarily be most serviceable on these Occasions; because many of the Disorders of these complicated Cases, and of a Broken Constitution. fpring, in some Measure, from minute Particles of Mercury lodg'd here and there about the Body, as well as from the Remains of the Secret Disease: And altho some Diet-Drinks, Sudorificks, and Volatile Salts, especially the Volatile Salt of Vipers, are very proper and ferviccable in carrying off the Remains of Mercury; yet there is not any other Thing in the World, that diflodges and carries off Mercury to effectually as Gold does. If Gold be held in a Person's Mouth who is in a Salivation, it will be turn'd White. Nay, if you put a Piece of Gold into your Mouth, (fays Sir K. Digby, in his Treatise of the Sympathetick Powder, p. 87.) and flix Mercury about in a Dish with one of your Tees, that Gold will attract some of its Particles, and become white, which sufficiently shews the Power of Gold, in attracting Mercury, when scatter'd about in the Body, and in the Blood. Aurum Fluminans is, in these Cases, an excellent Medicine; Aurum Potabile is a better; but this Elixir Aureum is better than either of them. It is indeed the very best, most efficacious, and even infallible Remedy, absolutely to free the Blood, and all the Body, of Mercury, after the Cure of the Venercal Disease, especial-

ly when the same was perform'd by Salivation. This excellent Elixir not only frees the Body of Mercury, but wonderfully fweetens and strengthens the Blood, recreates and revives the Spirits, and, as it were renovates the whole Man. So that all little Spots, flight wandering Pains, Weakness in the Reins and Seminal Velfels, occasioning a thick and foul Urine, seemingly with Threads, Films, or Hairs flying about in it; Trembling in the Foints, Weariness, and Numbress, Paleness in the Face, Giddiness in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Indisposition to stir up and down, Faintings, inward Weakness. and a seemingly Consumptive Habit of Body, after Venereal Cures, are effectually cured by the Use of this Golden Elixir: And that by its admirable Faculty of purifying and strengthening the Blood, exhilerating and brisking up the Spirits, and bringing all weaken'd Parts to their due Tone; whereby the languishing, and almost despairing Patient is quickly restor'd from a weak, broken, and almost ruin'd Constitution, to a found, plump, and healthy Habit of Body, a florid Countenance, and an eafy, pleasant Temper of Mind, even without any Trouble at all: For this Elixir is pleasant to take, and has no Manner of Operation, excepting that it works a little by Urine, and sometimes (not often) promotes a very gentle breathing Sweat in the Night: But it is very Cordial, Strengthning and Reviving. Price 10s. the Bottle, with Directions.

To Dr. Paul Chamberlaine.

Ltho' the Author of the Practical Scheme of the Secret Difeafe, and Esfay on Appended Remedies, recommending a Necklace for Childrens Teeth, &c. dedicated feveral Editions of those little Tracts to you, and frequently made Use of your Name in those Pamphlets, News-Paper-Advertisements, &c. apparently in Expectation that your Character and Reputation would promote the Sale of his Specifick Remedy, Elixir, Necklace, &c. which I always look'd upon as fo many Impositions on the People, and for that Reason resolved, for the Safety of Peoples Health and Lives, to give the Publick fuch Information concerning them as I was capable of, and which I have now in part done, yet I determin'd not to make any Reflections on your having countenanc'd this Author: And confequently you will not find, throughout the whole of the preceding Tract. fo much as one Word that bears hard on your Conduct herein, or than can prejudice your Good Name and Reputation: For I thought it highly probable, that either you was not, fully appriz'd of this Author's difingenuous Management : Or that you might bestow but few (if any) Thoughts about the Consequences of it. But the Mask is off, the 17th Edition of the Practical Scheme is now publish'd, with The Essay, &c. tack'd to it : And Letters Testimonial, or an Approbation in your Name prefix'd to them both. Which Approbation is couch'd in fuch Terms, as fully discover (in Case it be, as I must presume it to be, of your own Writing) that you are well acquainted with, and intirely approve of what this Author has done, and that you affift him to the utmost of your Power: So that in Case he be a mere Quack, and not (as he pretends) a Physician; and his Remedies instead of being (as boasted of) great and valuable Medicines, be really but fo many Impositions on the Town, you (I think) in having thus avowedly espous'd his Interest, and affifted him, by your faid Approbation, under your Hand, in carrying on his Defigns, ought to be look'd on as a Man of like Honesty with himself. Nay, I verily believe, judging by the faid Approbation, and your present Conduct, that he and you are really in Copartnership in these Matters, and actually share the Profits thence (by your united Endeavours) arising beween you: So that altho' in writing the preceeding Tract, I study'd to screen your Reputation, yet you must now excuse me in making fuch Remarks and Reflections on the faid Approbation, as I think (prefuming it genuine) it properly requires:

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And in case this Approbation be (as I am very confident it is not) publish'd by your Author, in your Name, without your Knowledge, you must blame him, not me, for the Consequences of my Restections thereon.

Doctor Chamberlens Approbation.

Approbation.] Raul Chamberlen, Doctor in Physick, do hereby testify to all Persons whom this may concern, that I intirely approve of, advise, and recommend to the World the Use of the hereafter mention'd Remedies, (which have been published now for a long Time in several Languages with a constant and uninterrupted Success) as the very best that in my Opinion have ever been known, published, or made use of for the following Distempers.

rst. For the Secret Difease, Broken Constitutions, Kings-Evil, Scury, &c. the invaluable Specifick Remedy and Elixir belonging to
The Practical Scheme of Secret Injuries and Broken Constitutions.

2dly. For the easy Breeding, and Cutting of Childrens Teeth, Women in Labour, and Distempers of the Head, the Sovereign Necklace, whose Virtues are ingeniously explicated in

the Essay writ upon it.

My Judgment therefore, Opinion, and Advice, is, that Persons in those Circumstances, can use no better, safer, and withal more effectual Remedies in the whole Compass of Physick, than these, whose Use I thereby Advise to all Patients, because I believe, from my Experience of it, the Specifick Remedy to be the only ONE Thing in the World intirely to root out, and carry off any Venereal Insection; and consequently to person a Cure with the greatest Pleasure, Ease, Safety, Privacy, Certainty, and Expedition, of any Antivenereal Remedy ever yet known or published, being a Non-such in its kind for this End. The same also I say of the Elixir for Broken Constitutions, as all who try them will to their Comfort find. So that had these excellent Remedies been but published formerly as they are now, Gentlemen and others who had known of them, would (in MY Opinion) have taken nothing else.

Remarks.] Really, Doctor, there feems to be a great deal of Reason for your giving a good Character of this Specifick Remedy and that, as you well say, from your Experience of it: For your Author, in the 5th Edition of the Practical Scheme, treating of the Cure of the second Stage of the Secret Disase, says (p. 50) of this Specifick Remedy 'That had it been but published some Years ago, as it is now, (to use the Words of a certain Gentleman lately cur'd by it) Persons who had known

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of it would have taken nothing elfe.' This very Passage is in Ed. 6, 7, p. 50. Ed. 8, p. 14. Ed. 9, p. 9. Ed. 10, p. 7. Ed. 11, 12, 13, p. 11. Your Author, Sir, having thus in eight Editions told us what a certain Gentleman, who was cured by his Specifick Remedy, us'd to fay of it, in his 14th, 15th, and 16th Editions, seems to explain the Matter: For there, still treating of the Cure of the second Stage of this Disease, he fays, as before of the Specifick Remdy, 'That (p. 15) had it been but publish'd some Years ago, as it is now, (to USE Dr. Chamberlain's WORDS of it) Persons who had known of it would have taken Nothing else. Here, Sir, you see, the very Words attributed in eight Editions to a tertain Gentleman lately Cured by the Specifick Remedy, are at length, in three Editions, attributed to Dr. Chamberlaine. That certain Gentleman therefore, and Dr. Chamberlaine, must affuredly be One and the same Person. And is not this a plain Intimation, nay, almost a Proof, that, in Case your Author may be believ'd, Dr. Chamberlaine himself has been Cured by this Specifick Remedy? And still to make the Matter more plain, your Author in his Epistle dedicatory to Dr. Paul Chamberlaine prefix'd to the faid 14th 15th and 16th Editions of the Practical Scheme, tells the faid Dr. Chamberlaine, (and thereby the World) that he the faid Dr. Chamberlaine us'd frequently to buy the faid Specifick Remedy at the Shops where it is fold! Which if he did, doubtless it was to take himfelf. Old Rats love Cheefe! But, Sir, that which feems to put the Matter beyond Difpute, is, your now recommending this Speifick Remedy to the World from your own Experience of it: And using your felf, in the two or three last Lines, I have above transcrib'd from your Approbation, almost the very Words your Author first attributed (as above) to a certain Gentleman lately Cured by this Remedy, and afterwards to Dr. Chamberlaine. And if, Sir, you have been Cured with Pleasure, Ease, Sasety, Privacy, and Expedition, by this Specifick Remedy who can blame you for speaking well of it? - And if the Case was thus, probably youmight chuse to oblige your Doctor with this Approbation of his Remedies, rather than with a Certificate of your own Cure to be put into the News-Papers.

But, Sir, after what you have faid, as above, in your faid Approbation concerning the Specifick Remedy, what can you fay to the Contents of the Letter you fent concerning it (Vid. p. 59) to Tom's Coffee-house? In which you have these Words, viz. I cannot say it [the Specifick Remedy] will answer all Matters ascrib'd to it by the Author, who may magnify his own as he please? If, Sir, you cannot say the Specifick Remedy will answer all Matters ascrib'd to it by its Author in the Practical Scheme, how can you, in Point of Prudence, Honesty, and Conscience, justify

your having approv'd of, and recommended to the World, the Perusal of that Tract, and the Use of that Medicine in the Manner you have done? Ought not, Sir, your faying of your Author, that he might magnify his own as he please, to be taken for a Concession that, in your Opinion, your Author had faid more of his Specifick Remedy than was true concerning it? Nay, your having faid, that you cannot fay it will answer all Matters afcrib'd to it by its Author, is a Proof that fuch were your Thoughts. And the Case being thus, do you not stand self Convicted of having endeavour'd to affift your Author in imposing on the credulous (and unfortunate) Part of Mankind, who will purchase it, on a Presumption that it will really answer all Matters afcrib'd to it by its Author? And in Cafe the Specifick Remedy will not answer all Matters ascrib'd to it by its Author, who can tell whether it will answer any, and which of them? And, again, if the Specifick Remedy will not answer all Matters ascrib'd to it by its Author, will not (think you) the Ap-Probation you have given of it, prompt People to believe that it will answer all Matters ascrib'd to it by its Author? And will not fuch their Belief, founded on your Approbation, prompt them to purchase it? Nay, was not your Approbation printed, on purpose to promote the Sale (amongst other Things) of this Specifick Remedy? May not therefore, every one who shall purchase this Specifick Remedy, and shall find it not to answer such Matters as he, finding them afcrib'd to it by its Author, expected from it, as properly be faid to be impos'd on, and cheated by Dr. Chamberlen, whose Approbation and Recommendation encourag'd him to purchase it, as by the Author of it himself?

And, Doctor, in that Letter you fent to Tom's Coffee-House, von us'd (alfo) these Words, viz. Nor can I affure you of a Cure from it, unless I were thoroughly inform'd of your present Complaint; which it is impossible I should, whilst you remain a Stranger. Now, Sir, in Case you can't assure any One of a Cure from this Spe-eifick Remedy, of whose present Complaint you are not thoroughly inform'd, and whose Person remains a Stranger to you; how comes it to pass, that you have recommended this Remedy (or approv'd its being recommended) to be carry'd Abroad for the Use of Foreigners? For in the 17th Edition of the Practical Scheme that is come out with your Approbation, and which is (as well as the Specifick Remedy) by you recommended to the World, it is faid (p. 22.) 'This Specifick Remedy is feal'd up with printed Directions for its Ufe, not only in English, but also in the French, High-German, Low-Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Portugueze, Swedish, Danish, and Polish Languages, for the Use and Benefit of Merchants, and others trading Abroad, and all Sorts of European Foreigners, to eafy,

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clear, full, and plain, that any Person, tho' never so REMOTE, may privately Cure themselves! 'Tis also the most convenient Thing that can be us'd at Sea, and in other Countries, not only of Europe, but in the East and West-Indies.' Now, Doctor, in Gase what you wrote in your Letter sent to Tom's Cosse-House, is, as I verily believe it is, Matter of Fast, and Truth; Namely, that you can't assure any One of a Cure from the Specifick Remedy, unless you be thoroughly acquainted with their present Complaint: Does not this Project of recommending the Specifick Remedy to be carry'd into Foreign Parts, with seal'd up Directions for its Use, look as if You and your Author were about Trying whether you can't impose on and cheat, with this Specifick Remedy, Persons that are Clapt and

Poxt, even all the World over?

Again, Dollor, when the Letter you fent to Tom's Coffee-House was brought back to you by Mr. Taylor, who told you the Person's Case who desir'd your Advice, was an Old ill-cur'd Pox, of about two Years franding, broken-out on the Head, and fome other Parts, and requested your Opinion, whetherthe ME-DICINES, that is, the Specifick Remedy and Elixir mention'd in the Practical Scheme, would make a Cure in fuch a Cafe, you return'd for Answer, That they might do some Good: But that the only Method for a Cure, would be a Salvation: Notwithstanding which, in the 17th Edition of the Practical Scheme, your Author (with your Approbation, which renders it the fame as if actually faid by your felf) fays, the third Degree of the Secret Difease, that is, the Pox, may be cured without a Salivation (which oftner proves the Ruin of poor Patients than their Cure) by the Specifick Remedy? Thus, Sir, you fee we have Dr. Paul Chamberlen, against Dr. Paul Chamberlen! If what Dr. Paul Chamberlen wrote in his Letter fent to Tom's Coffee-House, and what he faid to Mr. Taylor, who carry'd back his Letter and ask'd his Advice, be Truth; then what Dr. Paul Chamberlen has wrote and allow'd to be printed in Approbation and Recommendation of the Specifick Remedy, and the Matters contain'd in the Practical Scheme, cannot be Truth : And in Cafe what Dr. Paul Chamberlen has wrote, and allow'd to be printed in Approbation and Recommendation of the Specifick Remedy, and the Matters contain'd in the Practical Scheme, be Truth; then what Dr. Paul Chamberlen wrote in the Letter fent to Tom's Goffee-House, and what he said to Mr. Taylor, as above, cannot be Truth . From whence (take it which . way you please) it evdiently appears, in my Opinion, that Dr. Paul Chamberlen is a Gentleman who may (indeed) write, print, and fay what he please: But who will not very hastily (if at all) to be believ'd in what he shall write, say, or print:

print: For (as he knows) there is a Proverb which is against him.

Approbation.] I am also fully convinced, that the above-mention'd Necklace is the most homogeneous, and ensequently the most naturally proportion'd Remedy in the World to strengthen and open the Areoli or Sockets of the Gums in Children, and thereby make them easily breed and cut their Teeth without any Convulsions, Fever, or Pain at all, and consequently will save many a Child's Life. Also to give an easy Time to Women in Labour, and cure most Distempers of the Head, by a very particular Property it is endow'd with of fortifying and strengthning the Brain.

For which Reason, I recommend to every Person's serious Perusal, before they use these Remedies, those two most Excellent little Treatifes which the Ingenious and Learned Author has writ upon them, and gives away Gratis (at a very great

Expence) in feveral Languages, entitul'd,

ift, A Practical Scheme of Secret Injuries and Broken Con-

2dly, A Phylofophical Effay upon this Admirable NECK-LACE.

Remarks.] You having thus, Sir, recommended thefe two little Treatises to Peoples serious Perusal, it must be presum'd you have feriously perus'd them your felf. And that you find Nothing in them but what you either take to be Truth, or what you would (at least) have other Folks think to be Truth; for recommending them, is recommending whatever is therein contain'd. Therefore you Approve (i) of your Author's Philosophical Account of the Origin of the Venereal Disease; namely, that it fprung from a promiscuous Copulation: For that Account is, in this 17th Edition, as well as in the former Impressions of the Practical Scheme. As to which I have Spoken at the Beginning of this Tract. (2dly) In this 17th Edition (p. 4) tis faid, Any Man that pretends to Cure a Distemper he does not perfectly, as well according to the Principles of Philosophy as Aanatomy understand, that he may rightly know how and when to oppose Acids to Alcalies, and Alcalies to Acids, in which all Diflempers confift, acts only by Rote.' This Paffage, Sir, did you not write your felf Doctor in Physick, would make me fuifpect you are little acquainted with the Nature of Difeales, and their true Method of Cure. I took some Notice before (p. 3) of this Paffage. And (3dly) in this 17th Edition (p. 5) it is faid. 6 The Venom creeps and infinuates it felf a little further, 'cill by degrees it feizes on the Seminal Vessels, and there creates "[Theers, and corrupts the Seed; which, at length, by Reafon

of the Parts having lost their Springyness, and Retentive Faculty, involuntarily comes away, in which confifts properly a Gonorrhea, or virulent Running. - And this is the 2d Stage in which it [this Difease] is call'd a Virulent Clap.' This Passage, Doctor, effectually shews, that altho' you and your Author have taken upon your felves to recommend Medicines for the Cure of the Secret Difease, yet you are both so very ignorant in the Nature of it, as not to know from whence the Matter of a Virulent Gonorhæa flows, nor of what it does confift. I therefore refer you to the 9th and 10th Pages of, this Tract for Information. 4thly, In this 17th Edition (p. 14) we are told, that the 2d Stage of the Secret Difease, that is, the Pox, may be Cured without either any Astringents or Salivation. by the Specifick Remedy. This, Sir, must imply, that you and your Author imagine that other Practitioners use Aftringents, as well as Salivations, in curing the Pox; but, Sir, Aftringents are given (when given at all) to take off the Remains of a Gleet after the Infection, in the first or second Stage of this Disease is carry'd off, and never in the Pox. You therefore and your Author apparently discover, that neither of you know what Remedies are proper for, and us'd in the Cure of the feveral Stages of this Difeafe. And did (do you think) any Doctor in Phylick besides your self, ever talk of putting a Person into a Salivation for 8 or 9 Days, for the Cure of an Old Pow of two Years standing? Vid. page 59.

5thly The whole of what your Author wrote in his 14th, 15th, and 16. Editions of the Practical Scheme about his Elixir which contains (as he pretends) in it felf the Virtues of most Diet-Drinks, drawn, by Chymistry, into a small Compass, is printed in this 17th Edition, and consequently has received your Approbation: Which must be allowed to discover that you, as well as your Author, are very little acquainted with the true Nature and Properties of the Materia Medica, and with Chymical Pharmacy. In short, it may justly be supposed, that were you much better skilled in the Theory and Practice of Physick, than your Author, you never would have given this Approbation.

of his Performances.

I ought now, Sir, to run over, and make some Remarks on The Essay upon the Necklace: But, for want of Room, I shall here take no further Notice of it, then to observe, that your Author having in that Essay prov'd, that Appended Remedies have, in some Gases, been serviceable seems to think that Proof, sufficient to convince the World, that his Necklace (being an Appended Remedy) will do whatever he and you are pleas'd to say it will do: But, for my Part, I am so sully satisfy'd that he and you both know, that the Specifick Remedy and Elixir will

not perform what he in the Practical Scheme, and you in your Approbation thereof, have faid they will; as that altho' I well know Appended Remedies are, in many Cases, of good Use, ver I cannot, on his and your Authority, believe this Necklace will, in any tolerable Measure, answer the Character given of it in the faid Essay and in your Approbation thereof. However, Sir, you having affur'd us, that this Necklace is endow'd with a Property of fortifying and strengthening the Brain, I will take the Freedom to advise, that you and your Author wear some of them about your own Necks: For I verily believe that his and your Brains are very weak; if not a little turn'd. And probably, in Case this Necklace be endow'd with the Property you fay it is, the wearing it may bring them 13: 115 1

to Rights!

But, Sir, you have not only approved of the Practical Scheme, - Effay, &c. but of their Author, calling him the Ingenious and Learned Author. And this we must not suppose you to have done, as I, in the preceeding Tract, have done, Ironically, but in earnest, that People may (as well from your Character of him, as from his own Account of himfelf) believe him to he an Ingenious and Learned Physician. Now, Sir, was your Author fuch a Person, why should he conceal himself from the World? Physicians of Learning and Ingenuity love to be known; and People, when they read Learned and Ingenious Trafts, are defirous of knowing who is the Author of them. And when People buy and take Medicines, whether they do them Good or Harm, it must be a Satisfaction to them to know who prescrib'd, and who prepar'd them: It is really convenient (nay, absolutely necessary) therefore on these Accounts,

that your Author should be known to the Town.

Besides, Sir, your Learned and Ingenious Author, in the 5th, 6th, and 7th Editions of his Practical Scheme, has bestow'd One whole Chapter of 20 Pages, in Characterizing, Scandalizing, and Abusing those Persons who, he there fays, offer their Service in and about this Town, for the Cure of the Secret Difeafe; and when he has bestow'd what Characters he has thought fit (that is, fuch as his Learning, Ingenuity, and Good Manners, prompted him to) on Others, why should not I (or any One else) make known, as far as can be, who he himself is, and what his true Character? As to the Treatment your Author has afforded Others, I will, for your Satisfaction, tran-Scribe a little of it from the Practical Scheme, (Ed. 5, 6, 7, Ch. 2) and fubjoin short Remarks thereon, viz. 6 The Cure (beigins he) of this [the Venereal] Distemper, being at best but a c CROOKED fort of Practice, no Physician of Note cares to he known to undertake it. This Passage, you know, Sir,

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has Nothing of Truth in it: The Cure of the Secret Difeate being no more a Crooked Practice, than that of curing any other Disease: Nor do Physicians of Note decline Curing it, as Occasion offers. The most famous Physicians of this and other Nations, ever fince the Difease first made its Appearance in this Part of the World, have as freely wrote about that, as about any other Difease, and as avowedly profess'd its. Gures But, Sir, this was spoken by your Author, by Way of Introduction to the Scandal, and filly Invectives he was then going to pelt those Persons with, who pretend principally (if not, some of them, wholly) to the Cure of the Secret Difease; and who, for that Reafon, he fear'd, might hinder the Sale of his Specifick Remedy. For which Reason (fays he) other Persons (no Physicians) usually offer their Service in this Point. But, Sir, vous and every Body else know, That 'tis not Regular Physicians declining the Cure of the Secret Difease; but Kenereal Patients. for Privacy Sake, Inclination, and Proneness to run to Strangers, that make more Intruders into the Practice of Phylick pretend to that Cure, than to Others. You may (continues he) have a Bill thrust into your Hands, directing you to some Hand and Urinal, &c. Some Eminent Physicians distribute Bills : Doctor Pechyrof the College of Phylicians did it many Years; so did Doctor Salmon, &c. But, it must be own'd . Some who distribute Bills are, for certain, very unfitly qualify'd for the Administration of Phys. fick; yet are they (the most Contemptible of them) preferable to skulking (won't be known) Medicasters : Because with the first a Man may converse, and, by their Discourse and Converfation, judge of them: But of the Latter, One has no Way of guesling any Thing concerning them; unless by what is printed, which many Times is not of their own Composition : And, in Case it be, a Man may be capable of transcribing from Books, and of putting an Account of any Difease tolerably well together, without having any true Knowledge of the Nature of that Disease, and its Cure. Besides, it looks more probable, that a Person who shews himself in the Cures he pretends to, should really understand them, than One who favs his Medicines are of this and that Efficacy, but will not himself be known. Your Author having exercis'd his little Share of Sense farcastically on about 20 particular Persons, the meanest of whom ought to be deem'd superior to himself, he, at length, very demurely acquaints us (p. 28.) with the Requifites for constituting a Quack-Doctor, viz. A General Receipt or two; a few Gramp Words; an Arm Chair; a Night Gown; a good Stock of Impudence, and Ignorance; which last, let it be (fays he) as great as possible it can! Now, Sir, Nothing is more plain, than that your Anthor has a general Receipt or two; thar

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that is, the Receipts of his Specifick Remedy, and Elixir : Cramp Words, and Latin Phrases, are frequent in the 5th, 6th, and 7th Editions of his Practical Scheme! And very likely he may have an Arm-Chair, and a Night-Gown, at his (either real, or sham) Sifter's Lodgings, at the Sugar-Loaf over-against old Round Court in the Strand, ready provided against the Time his Dockorship shall please to receive Visits: Impudence he seems to be abundantly supply'd with; and of Ignorance (in Physick) I have made it appear that he has no Want: So that as foon as he please he may present himself in Cathedra Doctoris! After a little more filly Railery, he fays (p. 30.) What Rifque now must Perfons run, that venture themselves with such self-made Doctors as these? Now, (fay I) in Case those Persons must be thought to Rifque, and hazard their Lives, who, in any Difense, apply to Perfons professing Physick, merely because those Persons had not a University Education; certainly a much greater Risque do they run, who buy Specifick Remedies, which (are fold, amongst other Fools-Bawbles, at Toy-Shops, and) are prepar'd by Nobody knows whom. Your Author, Sir, goes on, and (p. 30.) fays, 'Thus the World Swarms with Cant, Pacquet-Venders, Urine-Gazers, Medicine Sellers, Mountebanks, Operators, Bill-Doctors, Health-Menders, Physick-Mongers, Men-Spoilers, Empiricks, Sham-Doctors, Bublers, and Quacks.' Now, Sir, are not almost every one of these pretty Names applicable to your Author himself? Are not his Practical Scheme and Effay stuff'd with Cant? Is not he a Pacquet-Vender, Medicine-Seller, and a Phylick-Monger? Are not his Books actually Bills, and as fuch given away? And whether he be, or be not, a Sham-Doctor, Man-Spoiler, Bubler, and a Quack, I leave to my Readers to determine. But, Sir, your Author, in the same Page, goes on still, and informs us, that all the Persons spoken of, instead of having had an Academical Education, were originally Jacks of all Trades, and Ree negado Mechanicks, as, Broken Weavers, Barbers, Bakers, Smiths, Sailors, Coblers, Tinkers, Taylors, Scrivners, Foot-boys, Merry-Andrews, &c. who know nothing of the Matter they undertake, farther than to get the Money. ['Tis common with Knaves to judge other Folks Honesty by their own!] But having got a Receipt or two, a few hard Words, and a good 6 Share of Impudence, (their other Trade failing them) are 6 now commenced Doctors, boaffing, in Places where they are nor known, of their Electuaries, Apozems, Bolus's, Decoctions, Spagyricks, Panacea's, and Tetrachymagogons; pretty Words to amuse the Ignorant, whose Miseries make them credulous to almost every Thing. Now, good Doctor Paul Chamberlen, are you not furpriz'd, that your Friend, who endeavours that neither his Perfon nor Place of Residence should, be known to inere (98)

more Persons than Needs must; and who, being little known any where, may be faid, by News-Paper Advertisements, and given-away Books, very much to boast every where of his Specifick Remedy, Elixir, Necklace, Purging Sugar-Plumbs, Saffron-Drops, Daffy's-Elixir, Ague-Plaister, Rheum-Plaister, Beautifying Cream, &c. all to be had of his (reputed) Sifter up one Pair of Stairs at the Sugar Loaf over-against Old Round Court in the Strand: Are you not, I fay, surpris'd that he thus rails at, and abuses Others, for doing the very Things he every Day does himself? Of what a mean, base, mischievous Spirit and Disposition must be be, thus to act? However, Sir, you now see how your ingenious and learned Author manages his Matters. in Order to get Money and Reputation! He, being a very cunning Fellow, expects to be well thought of himself, by means of his endeavouring that Others should be ill thought of, for those very Practices he himself pursues, and hopes to get Credit by! Nay, (fuch is his Wisdom, that) he hopes to be proclaim'd the most honest Doctor in Town, on Account of those very Things for which he (p. 32.) calls Others damn'd Dogs, and Rogues in Nature! And those, he tells you, whom he calls damn'd Dogs and Rogues in Nature, are some of the Topping Doctors of the Tribe! And now, Sir, is it not, think you, a great deal of Pity that a Gentleman of so much Learning, Knowledge in Physick, Philosophy, and Chymistry, and endow'd with so much Good Sense, and Good Manzers as your Ingenious and learned Author appears to be possess'd of, and endow'd with, should remain a Stranger to the World? Allow me therefore, Sir, for once to commit a Rape on his (sham) Modesty, and to oblige him nolens Volens to be known to his Patiens, as it is (you know) very proper every skilful Phylician should be.

Your Author, Sir, told us, in the 13th Edition of the Practical Scheme, that his Specifick Remedy was removed from Mr. Lovel's on the 15th of March 1715. After which, it feems, another Specifick, call'd, The Royal Specifick Arcanum, was left there to be fold, with Books given gratis to recommend it: Which Royal Specifick Arcanum, and Books, your Author thought fit to reprefent to the World, in an Advertifement in the News-Paper call'd St. James's Poft, on Sept. 7th, 1715, as Counterfeits of his Specifick Remedy, and Practical Scheme: Whereupon the Anthor (who is a German) of the Royal Specifick Arcanum, &c. caus'd an Advertifement in their Vindication, to be published in St. James Poft, on Sept. 14th, 1715; which last mention'd Advertifement is as follows, viz.

In answer to a salse, envious Publication in this Paper on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, This is to give Notice, That the only Book teaching People to know their own Case, and cure them-

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felves of any Venereal Injury, is given away by Mrs. Weed, at Mr. Lovel's, the Sign of the Patten facing Suffolk-Street, recommending the true Protestant Specifick, much less in Quantity than that fo vapour'd of in the Practical Scheme of the Secret Difeafe, given at Mrs. Garway's, and at Mr. Cooper's near Hungerford Market, and wrote by one TANNER, whose Character take as follows. Several at Mr. Lovel's have affur'd'us, He is a POPISH PRIEST, whom they have feen performing MASS, and know to be a very leved Debauchee; who, tho' he has the Impudence to stile himself Physician, is as much a QUACK as his Brethren Upstarts he pretends to detect. See now the Doctor and the Saint, that talks so much in his Books of Mens Sana & Corpus Sahum : Nigroq; simillima Cygno. But the Double Dofter is very angry at the Book at Lovel's, and tells us, Virgil favs, interstripit Aufer Olores, and fo fay I too. Yet One would think he dealt with the Devil, for he has more Tricks than Wafers, Beads, and Croffes, being Ommium Horarum Homo, according to the Romish Mode: For such Priess use to be Raree Shews, Coblers, and Spies under any Covert! This Year he dedicates to the Royal Society an Effay, &c. to fell a Necklace at the Millener's near the Play-house in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, (made, I'll warrant you, of the Wonder-working Relicks of some old rotten Saint!) But to induce you to buy it, and shew his Mag-num Ingenium, he has found out, he says, what the Ingenious long waited for, i. e. A new Art of Short-Hand; wide Rich; He has more Shapes still: Here he puts off Purging Sugar-Plumbs, Saffron-Drops, Daff's Elixir, and a Blister Plaister. Utrum Horum mavis accippe. Is not the Doctor then a good Confessor to prepare variety of Phylick for fuch stubborn Hereticks? But that at Mr. Lovel's is Heretical, so no Wonder he damns the Book for a Counterfeit. The second Part of his Life will be ready when he pleases: And 'tis hop'd the publick will beware; for instead of passing for Doctors, he and his Crew, our restless Foes, should be pack'd off to Rome and St. Omers.

Thus the Advertisement in St. James's Post. Now hear what

my Friend Mr. Taylor fays to the Matter.

I George Taylor, living in Falcon-Court, Southwark, hereby certify, that being Yesterday, Sept. 7th, 1716, among some other Persons a drinking with Mr. Lorel, who keeps the Toyshop at the Patten over-against Great Susfolk-Street End, near Charing Cross, the said Mr. Lovel declar'd solemnly over and over again, before all the Company, that the Person for whom he, the said Mr. Lovel, sold the Specifick Remedy for the Secret Disease, went, at a Presbyterian's House at Westminster, where he lodg'd, by the Name of Twist, but that his right Name is Tan-

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ner :

ner : That he has heard, and does believe he is a Popilo Prieft : And One Mr. Davis a Watch-Maker, then in Company, and who then lodg'd at Mr. Lovel's faid, it can (as he believes) be prov'd that this Twift, alias Tanner, has officiated as a Popif Prieft beyond Sea. Mr. Lovel faid, when we fold Tanner's Specifick Remedy, Tanner came to his Shop almost every Day to change the Toits, because the Matter in them Spild out. That he, the said Mr. Lovel, was very much and often abus'd for felling that Medicine, because it did not answer the Buyers Expectations. And Mr. Lovel, further faid that One Man who had bought the Specifick Remedy of him, and taken it (as he faid) without Effect, demanded his Money again, which Mr. Lovel refusing to Rehim before a Justice of the Peace, who order'd Mr. Lovel to return that Man his Money again, which he then did: "And that, foon after, Tanner himfelf order'd Mr. Lovel, that whenever any Person should make a Noise and seem Resolute, he should Return the Money without more ado; which he thereupon feveral Times did. Witness my Hand this 8th Day of Septem-George Taylor. ber 1716.

And now, Dollor, are you not almost asham'd of your Ingenious and Learned Author? Is this, do you think, a proper Time for an English Protestant to countenance, and confederate with Sculking Popish Priests. Does not your Author (Practical Scheme Ed. 5, 6, 7, p. 72.) fay, Now, as I have writ this 1 little Treatife as well for my own Diversion, as for the Instruction of Others, Utile Dulce, not getting a Penny by it : So my Readers are very Welcome to pass what Censure they please upon it. And as for the Remedy I have left to be fold, if not ONE is fold in a Years Time, it will not break one Hour of my Rest; I having (God be thanked) independent of these little Profits, a very handsome Subsistance." And is it not, Sir, reasonable to suppose, that the Subsistance your Author here vapours of, is an Allowance either from Rome, or St. Germains, to promote the Pope and the Pretender's Interest in Great Britain? And may not every One who countenances and conceals Popish Priests, be justly suspected of being an Enemy to our Protestant King GEORGE? Have we not just now had a Popish (as well as a facobite) Rebellion? And has the fame (do you think) not been promoted in some measure, and encourag'd (as also our late Street-Mobbs, Riots and Tumults) by Popish Priesis lurking One in One Corner, and Another in Another, amoust Us? Are not Popish Priests accustom'd, in these Protestant Countries, to assume any Shape, Character and Employment, to the End that by means of that Disguise they may have

an Opportunity of instilling, Disloyal, and Popish Principles into the People? Do not all Papists call the Reform'd Religion. Herefy? And Protestants, of every Denomination, Hereticks? And does not the Romish Church indulge and encourage her Votaries, and all of her Communion, in endeavouring, by all means, to extirpate Herefy, and Hereticks? Do not the Remise Priests perswade the People of their Church to believe that Murdering Protestants, and Killing Dogs are alike innocent Actions ? Nay, many Times, that the affifting in, publick Murders, and Massacres, for the Good (as they pretend) of the Holy Roman Catholick Church, are meritorious Deeds? Do not the Histories of the Massacres of Paris, Ireland, &c. prove this? And, Sir. who can tell what your Author's real Aim and Design is, in publishing his pretended Great Remedies? If he be (as you fee is faid of him) a Popish Priest; may he not, by means of them. oblige (defignedly) the Romish Church, in destroying some of those she deems Hereticks in Great Britain? may not his Specifick and Elixir be design'd to Ruin the Constitutions of those Perfons who shall take them? And may not his Necklace be defign'd to prevent Parents taking proper Measures to preserve their Infants? That is, that whilst they depend on his (do-no-Good) Necklace, the Infant (who, by proper means, might have been reliev'd) may be fnatch'd away by Death? And should Women, on his and your Advice, depend, in the Hour of Travel, on the Efficacy of this Necklace, how many of them would inevitably be loft? So that, Sir, your Author may, for ought we know, have a Design on the Health, Well-Being, and Lives of the Protestant Men, Women, and Children of this Kingdom, in the Sale of his Specifick, Necklace, &c. And indeed, what elfe can he aim at? For, as to the Profits thence arising, he professes, you see, that he is not in any concern about it! Two Objections, I know, may be made against this Surmize, viz. I. That in this Case the British Catholicks might, by this Means, be injur'd, and destroy'd as well as the Protefant. To which I answer (1) That without all Doubt the Pope, and the Generality of Foreign Papiffs (even the Pretender himself) would be glad that all the Papists of these three Kingdoms were Murder'd, on Condition that all the Protestants were Murder'd, with them. (2) In case your Author be endeavouring to do what Mischief he can with his Specifick, &c. It may infily be supos'd that the most noted Papists of these Kingdoms are let into the Secret; And consequently are themselves safe. The fecond Objection is, that the many Authentick Certificates publish'd of Cures done, prove the real Goodness, Worth, and Efficacy of your Author's advertis'd Remedies. To this I anfiver, that this Objection cannot be of any Force, until it shall

be prov'd, that the Persons who sign those Certificates, are Persons of Good Sense, and Real Honesty: Such as cannot themfelves be imposed on, and who will not impose on Others. For, otherwise, we can't have any Good Assurance that any such Cures as are certify'd of, were really perform'd. Nay, for ought can be publickly known, the pretendedly cured Certifyers may be none Other than some Popish Confederates, who will certify (and fivear) any Thing to ferve your Author, and the Interest of their Holy Church! And, Sir, why should your Author, in Case he has none other Views than the Gains to be made by Quacking, and the Vending of Medicines, foulk from one Lodging to Another, and absolutely refuse to be known, even to them who take his Medicines? And why should he go by one Name in one Place, and Another in Another? And why does he precend fometimes to one Business, and at other Times to Another? Did he not, above three Years ago lodge at Mr. Partit's at the Blew Ball in the Vinegar-Yard, Drury-Lane ? And after that, at Mr. Partridge's, at the Fox over-against the Maypole in the Stand? And after that, at the Black Perriwig over-against Durham Yard? And did he not, in those Places, go by the Name of Tannet? And did he not afterwards lodge at Mr. Holmes's, a Carpenter, in the Ambry, near the Gate-house in Westminster? And did he not there go by the Name of Twist, 'till Somebody discover'd his other Name, viz. Tanner? And has he not also gone by the Name of Pritchard? And who can tell which (or whether any) of thefe be his right Name? Did not Mr. Lewis of Covent-Garden, Bookfeller, fell his Short-Hand Book, and receive Letters for him from those who wanted to be taught? Did he not, after that, become a Bird-Merchant? Did he not publish a Book about Breeding, and Teaching Canary-Birds? Is not that Book (unless lately remov'd) to be had of Mr. Bradshaw, a Barber, next Door to the King's-Head, at the End of Crown-Street, between Denmark-Street and Soho-Square? But, Sir, which is more to our Purpose, do you know, or did you ever hear, That your Author, at any Lodging or Habitation. profess'd himself (by any Name whatsoever) a Doctor in Phyfick, a Surgeon, or an Apothecary? Or that he did ever practice as fuch? And if not, how can you excuse your having approv'd of, and recommended to the World, his Medicines, and Treatifes, in which he infinuates himself to be a Graduate Physician of good Note, Reputation, and Business?

Really, Doctor Chamberlen, in Case your Ingenious and Learned Author be a Popish Priest, or ever has been One, altho, as is also said of him, now (perhaps only under a Colour) divested of his Priesthood, on Account of his scandalous Life and Conversation, you may (indeed) hug him, and make as

much of him as you please; but, for my Part, I must own, I have very little Esteem and Value for those Gentlemen. However, for Good Manners Sake, I will not say (whatever I think) of Popish Priests, as your Author has done in the Practical Scheme (Ed. 5th, 6th, and 7th, p. 32.) of his (now) Brethren the Quacks, that they are Damn'd Dogs, and Rogues in Nature!

Prefuming, Doctor, that your Author has not as yet prevail'd with you to burn your Bible, I request you to turn to I Kings,

Chap. 22. where it is written for our Instruction,

Verse 20. And the LORD said, Who shall perswade Ahab, that he may go up, and fall at Ramoth-gilead? And One said on this Manner, and Another on that Manner.

21. And there came forth a Spirit, and stood before the LORD,

and said, I will perswade him.

22. And the LORD said unto him, Wherewith? And he said, I will go forth, and I will be a Lying Spirit in the Mouth of all his Prophets. And he said, Thou shalt perswade him, and prevail also:

Go forth, and do fo.

Here, Sir, we fee a Spirit, who doubtless was the Devil, had, in the Days of Old, God's Permission to be a Lying Spirit in the Mouth of all Ahab's Prophets: And, Sir, I have a Suspicion, that the same Spirit has God's Permission, at this Day, to be a Lying Spirit (vid. 2 Theff. Chap. ii.) in the Mouth of all the Pope's Priests: For it is a known Maxim with them, That Faith is not to be kept with Hereticks. Now, Sir, they who will not keep Faith, that is, be as good as their Word, must be Lyars of Course: So that (in Case I have a right Notion of this Matter) every Popish Priest, being possess'd with a Lying Spirit, must necessarily be a Lyar himself, and a Prompter of other People to Lying. Now, Sir, let us fee whether your Author has not, in his Books, Advertisements, and Certificates, given as convincing Proof as can reasonably be desir'd, that he is as really possess'd with this Lying Spirit as any One of Ahab's Prophets ever was; and that accordingly, he follows the Diffates of this Lying Spirit himself, and prompts others so to do.

First, as to your Author's being really possess'd with a Lying Spirit, and following his Distates, let it be judg'd of from the following Particulars. I. As to himself, who, it seems, never was other than a Priest, a Teacher of Short-Hand, a Breeder and Teacher of Canary-Birds, &c. yet in his Practical Scheme infinuates that he is a Physician: In the Practical Scheme (Ed.

14th, 15th, 16th, p. 3.) he fays,

1st, He went through Courses of Philosophy at the University, before he began the study of Physick; and in every Edition of that Trast, to the 13th inclusive, he says, his Specifick Remedy was communicated to him by a Brother Physician. And, gi-

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ving Adrice (Ed. 7th, 6th, 7th, p. 71.) to poor People, who can't purchase his Specifick, he bids them apply to a Regular Physician, (as if he was One himself) who has taken his Degrees in an University! And (Ed. 5th, 6th, 7th, p. 54, 55.) he infinuates, that his Reasons for not making himself known, when he publish'd his Specifick Remedy, were, 1st, That Persons having the Medicines and Directions, might cure themselves. 2dly, A Fear of being kept too much in Town. 3dly, And chiefly, a Fear of injuring his other Medicinal Practice : 6 For, (fays he, p. 55.) to be fure, no Ladies, or other Persons of Honour and Reputation, will ever come to fuch a Physician's House, for Fear of being suspected to have this Distemper, by those who a finall fee them go out and in, if once his Name is up for curing it: So that he must bid adieu to his other Practice, if he defigns to have this. For ALL which Reasons, this Specifick Remedy, with the Lotion, &c. to affift it in the feveral Stages of the Distemper are feal'd up, Gc.' All these Affertions and Infinuations, Sir, of your Author concerning himfelf, are doubtless the Effects of his being possess'd with the above-mention'd

Lying Spirit!

adly, As to the Specifick Remedy, I observe, 1. That the first Notice your Author (fo far as I know) gave us of it, was in a Folio Half Sheet, entitled, Good News to the World, given gratis at Mrs. Garway's, &c. And in that Half Sheet he fays, this Specifiek Remedy was never us'd by any Other than Himfelf and one Physician more: But in every Edition of the Practical Scheme he owns it was known to, and long us'd by two Physicians before it was discover'd to him. These Relations are inconfistent, and can't be both true. 2. In every Edition of the Practical Scheme your Author affirms, the Specifick Remedy was communicated to him by an eminent Physician; and that he, before he publish'd it, made large Tryal of it in Private Pra-Elice. 3. In every Edition of the Practical Scheme, he fays, after this Tryal of his Specifick in private Practice, he communicated it to two of the chief Physicians in London, and had their Approbation of it before he publish'd it. 4. And as in every Edition of the Practical Scheme, your Author tells us, he, before he publish'd his Specifick Remedy, communicated it to two Phyficians; fo, in his Epistle Dedicatory, prefix'd to the 14th, 15th, and 16th Editions, he tells us, he also communicated the whole Secret and Preparation of it to your felf, and to Dr. Radeliff. But, Sir, your Cunning Author, as if he was possess'd with a Foolish Spirit, as well as with a Lying Spirit, having thus told us, he himself has communicated this Specifick Remedy to four Physicians, who, in that Case, may, for ought he can know to the contrary, have communicated it to four Hundred other

(111)

But, Sir, the main Observation I have to make on this Affair. and which all the World, I am fure, will allow, affords a convincing Proof of your Author's want of Veracity; or, if you please, of his being possess'd with a Lying-Spirit, is this. viz. Your learned and ingenious Author in the 12th Edition of the Practical Scheme, as also in the 23d Page of that Edition, inform'd the World that the Specifick Remedy was, before the Publication of that Edition, remov'd from Mr. Lovel's to Mr. Cooper's: And in the fame Edition (namely the 12th) of the Practical Scheme, the same Promise of a Return of Money, and on the same Terms as in its former Editions, is continued. and, after many fine Things in Commendation of the Specifick Remedy, your Author there (p. 20.) fays, But what is fill more than all that has been faid of it, is, that out of the great Quantities that have been dispos'd of fince it was first published, not so much as any ONE Person ever yet demanded a Return of their Money again; or even ever made any the LEAST Complaint of it; which to be fure some Pervish Person or other, would not have fail'd to have done. if they could but have found the least Room for any Flaw or Complaint in it, confidering the Free Offer that is here 6 made of it, out of such a great Number of Persons that have bought of it, if it had not fully answer'd their Expectations. Your Author, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th Editions of the Practical Scheme, has made no Promise of Returning Money on any Terms whatever: But in each of these Editions, (p. 22.) he fays, ' Since it [the Specifick Remedy] was first publish'd, onot fo much as any ONE Perfon ever made any the LEAST Complaint of it; which to be fure some Peevish Person or other would not have fail'd to have done, if they could but have found the Least Room for any Flaw, or Complaint in it." The very same Passage, Doctor, is continu'd in (p. 19. of) the 17th Edition of the Practical Scheme that is come out with your Approbation: And the Words here by me put in Capitals, are so printed in the Practical Scheme, the better and more effectually to convince People of the Truth and Importance of this Passage and Circumstance; namely, that not fo much as ONE Person, from the first Publication of the Specifick Remedy, even until the Publication of the 17th Edition of the Practical Scheme, now (Novemb. 1716) given away at Mrs. Garway's, at the Royal-Exchange, Mr. Cooper's, the Corner of Charles-Court in the Strand, and up One Pair of Stairs at the Sugar-Loaf, over-against Old Round-Court in the Strand, has ever (NO not fo much as ONCE!) made any the LEAST Complaint of this Little Remedy : But, on the contrary, have

(Ed. 17th, p. 23.) ALL, as many as have taken of it, been Cured by it; and have recommended it One to Another.

Thus your Author, Sir, and with your Approbation: Notwithstanding all which, a sufficient Number of Complaints, if I am rightly inform'd, have been made of this Little Remedy at Mr. Cooper's, and at Mrs. Garway's, who have themselves been (I believe) oftner, and more than they defir'd, affronted. and roughly talk'd to by Perfons who bought this (in Truth) Little Remedy of them, and found it not to answer their Expectations. However, Doctor, what can either you, or your Learned and Ingenious Author, fay to this Paffage in Mr. Taylor's before-going Certificate, (p. 100) viz. - That he the faid Mr. Lovel, was very much abused, for selling that Medicine, because it did not answer the Buyer's Expectation. And Mr. Lovel farther said, That one Man, who had bought it, and taken it without Effect, demanded his Money again, which Mr. Lovel refusing to return, he took out a Warrant against him, and carry'd him before a Justice of the Peace, who order'd Mr. Lovel to return that Man his Money again, which he then did : And that Joon after, Tanner [that is, your Author] himself order'd Mr. Lovel, that whenever any Person should make a Noise, and seem Resolute, he sould return the Money without more ado, which

thereupon be feveral Times did.

. Now, good Doctor Chamberlen, will you be pleas'd, Sir, to view over this Matter, consider it well, and, when you shall have so done, tell us feriously, whether you do believe that the Devil has, at any Time, and when, fince he became a Lying Spirit in the Mouth of King Ahab's Prophets, ever once prompted any Man to tell (much less, to print) a more notorious and bare-fac'd LYE than your Author has publifo'd in the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th Editions of his Practical Scheme, in therein telling the World, that fince his Specifick Remedy, otherwise (by himself) call'd, his Little Remedy, was first published, not so much as any ONE Person, ever made any the LEAST Complaint of it; but that ALL, as many (Ed. 17th, p. 23.) as has taken of it, have been cured by it : When he (your Author) well knew the Matters contain'd in the above-written Paffage of Mr. Taylor's Certificate, to be Fall and Truth. And yet, Sir, your Author (fuch is his Hyprocrify) infinuates himself. to be a very conscientious Man! And one who is very cantious of being guilty of a Lye! Do but behold this Wolf in Sheeps Cloathing; this demure Devil acting the Saint; I could (fays he, Ed. 17th, p. 24.) easily tell the World if I would, That a few Doses of it will ALWAYS INFALLIBLY cure the very worst of Cases; but then I should tell one of the worst of Lyes. Now, Sir, could this Passage be thrust in by your Author with

in Injuries of not above three or four Days Date, according to the Degree of Malignity receiv'd; for some Persons will be deeply infected in a few Days, whereas others shall have a very flight Clap hanging on them some Months. Where this, I fay happens, it may require more than One Pot, two may do; but the Use of THREE will disappoint no ONE in the Cure of any COMMON Clap, Gleet, Running, or Gonorrhea, if the above-mention'd Rules and Directions be but punctually and cheerfully observ'd; for I cannot pretend to cure any Person who will not lend a helping Hand themselves. If this ME-THOD with THREE Pots, disappoints any One whose Case is only the First, or Second Stage of this Disease, they shall have their Money return'd again, AS I'll presently mention. But as to the THIRD Stage, how do I know how a Person's Blood may be infected? I'll promise NO certain Quantity nor Time, for the Cure of this Stare. ALL that I CAN do, is, to propose to fuch of my Readers as may unfortunately have the third Stage upon them, a Method of Cure to be us'd with the Specifick Remedy, which has cur'd Hundreds, and therefore why not them? Tho' I think in my Heart, that whoever does but follow and flick close to the Method here mention'd, will not be frustrated in their Expectation, let their Case be what it will; but at least, there will be NO Return of Money, on Account of the third Stage.

Now as to the Return of Money: Any Person, who, within 28 Days inclusive, after buying their first Pot, will come to the Shop where they bought their Pots, and upon the Word and

Honour of a Gentleman declare these following Points:

rst. That their Condition was only the first, or second Stage of the Dissemper, and that they have taken THREE entire Poss, and follow'd exactly and punctually all the Directions.

2dly. That they have so follow'd the Cure, as to have taken the three entire Pots now mention'd all within the prescrib'd 28 Days; which will also appear by the Shop Baok, wherein the Sale of every Pot is Register'd; which they may easily do, if they have but their Cure so at Heart as to be serious about the Matter, having a whole Lunar Month here allow'd them for taking of THREE Pots, which are no bigger than three Walnuts, and which those of my Patients take usually in less than 20 Days, whose Case is such as to require three Pots. Besides, to take something this Week, and by finding Benefit from it, to neglect going On, as too many do, is not the best Way to be cured, it must be follow'd while you are at it. Not but that a Person may be cured so, but 'tis not so certain, and consequently NO Return of Money is promis'd to

fuch Delays, where the Fault is in the Neglect of taking the

Remedy, and not in the Remedy itself.

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Observations.] Now, Sir, you have seen on what Terms your Author, in his feal'd up Directions, promised a Return of Money: And, in order to make due Reflections on them, 'tis necessary to look back to what I just before transcrib'd from the Practical Scheme, in Relation to this Matter, and then I am very confident you'll allow the following Observations, on the whole, are proper and just; and that they make it evident, that your Author's good Intentions and Integrity in this Affair, may very reasonably be suspected, viz. (1) That where the Promise is made, in the Practical Scheme, that their Money shall be return'd, who shall buy, take, and find NO Benefit by the Specifick Remedy, not one Word is faid of the many Prescriptions fet down in the feal'd up Directions to affift that Remedy in curing a Clap: In another Place, indeed, of the Practical Scheme, there are (which must, it seems, help out at a dead Lift) the ensuing loose, and (as it were) careless Expressions, viz. ' Now fince this Remedy is to fall into the Hands of all Sorts of People, of which SOME may be willing to provide a FEW Things, for their Cure, altho' OTHERS may not: For the Sake therefore of THOSE Persons, I have in the Directions fet down plain Prescriptions in English, of what ever Things (generally speaking) will be necessary for the Cure, together with the Specifick Remedy, which is the Basis and Foundation of all.' Now, Sir, here it is only faid, that because some might, altho' Others might not, be willing to provide 2 few Things for their Cure, for their Sake who are willing to to do, Prescriptions are set down, which fully implies. that the Specifick Remedy will do without them : So that I do not conceive it possible that any One should take much Notice of this Passage, after he had been told over and over again, that

that ONE innocent Thing the Specifick Remedy, would answer ALL Intentions, and SO perfectly compleat the Cure, that NONE, in COMMON Claps, should be disappointed; that is of being cured (as the Practical Scheme affur'd) with Eafe. Safery, Privacy, Certainty, and without Slip-Slops of Phylick.
(2) Not one Word is faid, that THREE Pots (much less that three Pots, and all the Slip-Slops, naufeous Draughts, Gc. prescrib'd in the Directions) must be taken within the 28 Days. (3) Not one Word is faid, in any one Edition of the Practical Scheme, that they who should demand a Return of their Money, must declare their Condition was only the first or second Stage. of the Secret Difease: Or, that in Case their Condition was the third Stage, (that is, the Pox) there should be NO Return of Money. (4) Not one Word that a Return of Money should be deny'd to those who should have Conversation with a Woman during those 28 Days. Of all which Particulars, your Author, in Case he meant honestly, most certainly ought to have appriz'd every Body in his given-away Books, as well as the Unfortunate, after taking their Money in his feal'd up Dire-Etions: For he must believe, that most Buyers would be furpriz'd at, and think themselves trick'd and impos'd on, in Relation to (some at least) of these Particulars. But your Author feems plainly (in my Opinion) to have endeavour'd fo to word his given-away Books, as to put People on buying his Specifick Remedy; and fo to manage the Terms about returning Money, as that, supposing a thousand (or ten thousand) Persons should buy and take his Specifick Remedy, and not one Person be cured by it, not one Person should ever be found capacitated to demand a Return of Money conformable to the Terms on which he promis'd it should be return'd; and confequently a Return should not ever be made! For they who should buy, and take this Specifick Remedy, in Expestation of being cured of a Pox by it, are plainly told, (that is, in the feal'd up Directions, but not in the given-away Books) that they, however it shall happen to them, shall have NO Return of their Money: And as for them who are Clap'd only, they (too) must either go without their Money, or take three entire Pots (whether they can or not) of the Specifick Remedy, together with all the real Slip-Slops prescrib'd in the Directions, use all the Plaisters, Lotions, Balfams, Gc. as their Case shall feem to require, and declare (on the Word and Honour of a Gentleman ; otherwise the Declaration stands for nothing, which excludes all Women, and more than nine Parts in ten of the Men) that they have fo done, within the faid 28 Days, and find NO BENEFIT! Now, Sir, I conceive it hardly possible, (and so doubtless did your Author too, when he penn'd his Terms)

that any One labouring with a Clap, should take purging (and other) Physick (whether proper or not) for a whole Month together, and yet be able folemnly to declare he has receiv'd no Benefit. A Man, after having taken Physick for any Difease, is very apt to suppose he has receiv'd Good by it, when indeed he has not. And in a Clap, a Man' may think he has receiv'd Benefit by that Phylick, that has really done him much Harm; that is, it may have stop'd his Running, and feemingly have cured his Clap; but at the same Time may have lock'd up the Infection, or have thrown it into his Blood, and have pox'd him. And a Man may also receive some Benefit from a Medicine that will never cure him: To this Purpose, your Author, in three or four of his Editions, faid of his Specifick Remedy, in Relation to the Pox, Take my Advice, (faid he) and do not lay out your Money upon this Specifick Remedy, for it will not cure you; 'twill, 'tis true, keep your Distemper something under, by carrying off some Part of the Venom: But what's that to the Purpose of your entire Cure? Thus your Author himself (formerly) on his Specifick Remedy, in Relation to the Pox! The fame I may suggest of it in Relation to a Clap; namely, that in Case it will not cure a Clap, or, at some Times, should happen not to cure a Clap, yet doubtless, being taken for a Month together, and that according to his Directions, the Person taking it, will certainly receive, or feem to have receiv'd fome Benefit by it; so that I do not see how, on your Author's Terms, any one Person should demand a Return of Money, even tho' many should use his Specifick Remedy, and none be cur'd by it. Besides, most Gentlemen, when disgusted with the Sight of a Heap of Prescriptions they thought nothing of, or see Reason to believe they shall not be cured by the Specifick Remedy, will rather fend their first Guinea, together with their Not-tobe-found Dollor, to the Devil in a hearty Curfe, than once think of expoling themselves at Lovel's, Cooper's, or Garway's, in demanding a Return of their Money on the Terms fet down in the Directions: And as to Persons in mean Circumstances. who might perhaps go to the Pawn-Brokers for Money to buy the first Pot, in Expectation of Wonders from it, we may readily guess (without excluding them from a Demand, as not being Gentlemen) what their Fate will be. And to what Purpose, Sir, could your Author put it in his Terms of Returning Money, that the Person demanding it should produce his Pots, and not only them, but their Covers, the Papers they were wrapt in, and all the three Books of Directions : I fav. to what Purpose should he put all this in his Terms, unless to farther incapacitate Persons for making a Demand of their Money, on a Presumption that some or other of those Trifles would be scatter'd, mislaid, and lost, Bur,

other Persons, tells us also, in those three Editions, (p. 16.) That this Secret, the Specifick Remedy, the Author of it being dead, is now ONLY in his own Breaft! Your Author, Sir, doubtless, thought telling Folks he had made known this Secret to four eminent Physicians, and that they all approv'd of it, would make abundance of People think the better of it: And then afferting, that the Secret is now only in his own Ereaft, would prevent People's expecting of it from any other Hand, But here, Sir, we fee how necessary it is, (according to the Proverb) That a Lyar should have a good Memory. (5) Your Author, Sir, in some Editions of the Practical Scheme, positively affirms, that this Specifick Remedy in common Claps, will, without taking ANY other Thing, answer ALL Intentions of Gure; fo that NONE will be disappointed who will but be pleas'd to try it. (6) And your Author, in his 14th, 15th, and 16th Editions, (p. 21.) pretends this Specifick Remedy is the Medicine which the famous Dr. Wall was continually hankering after, and aim'd at; and which all his Life-time he was endeavouring to obtain and find out, and offer'd a great Sum of Money for, but could never get it. But, Ed. 17th, p. 15, He fays, this Medicine, when it was communicated to him, was very imperfect: And that he has so alter'd it, and improv'd it, as to make it almost quite another Thing! So that it seems the ingenious Dr. Wall was all his Life-time hankering after, and endeavouring to purchase a very imperfect Medicine! (7) Your Author, Sir, tells us in every One of his Editions, that this Specifick Remedy had been us'd by two eminent Physicians successively, for above 40 Years: And (Ed. 14, 15, 16, p. 15.) had done upwards of 20000 Cures, before it was communicated to him: Is it not strange, Sir, that during 40 Years Experience of a Medicine, and performing twenty thousand Cures with it, two eminent Physicians should not bring that Medicine to Perfection? (8) But, Sir, your Anthor is, it feems, now appriz'd, that he having communicated the Original Receipt of his Specifick Remedy first to two of the chief Physicians of London, and afterwards to your felf and Dr. Radeliff, that that Receipt could be no longer his own Secret : And, for that Reason, he, as I conceive, pretends now to have so improv'd and alter'd that Remedy, as to make it almost quite another Thing, and confequently (Ed. 17, p. 15) it became now (fays he) entirely my own Secret! When he published his 16th Edition, it was his own Secret, because the Author of it was, dead : Now he has publish'd his 17th Edition, it is his own Secret, by Means of the Alterations and Improvements he has made of it! (9) But, Sir, notwithstanding the great Alteratione and Improvements your Author, p. 15. of his 17th Edition,

pretends he made of the Specifick Remedy, so as to make it

pretends he made of the Specifick Remeay, 10 as to make it almost quite another Thing; yet, in the 22d Page of his 17th Edition, he, having entirely forgot what he had done, tells us this true Original Specifick Remedy is seal'd up with printed Directions for its Use, &c. i. e. almost quite alter'd from what it was, and still the same! Did, Sir, do you think, the Lying Spirit ever before put a Man on publishing such apparent Falshoods, and even down-right Contradictions? But, Sir, the most notorious Falshood of all, is still behind.

Your Author, Sir, in the former Editions of the Practical Scheme, fays, 'Any Person who will, in 28 Days, (Time enough in all Conscience, to see whether it does good or not) inclusive from their buying it, come to Mr. Lovell, or Mrs. Garway, says every Edition to the 11th inclusive: To Mr. Cooper, or Mrs. Garway, fays the 12th Edition] according as where they bought it, and only on the Word and Honour of a Goveleman declare, without any Witness, but to either of them alone, that having us'd the Specifick Remedy, boughed there such a Day, they find NO Benefit by it, shall, conformable to the Points mention'd in the Directions, have their Money return'd again, without the least Demur or Disfi-

culty.

This Affurance, Sir, of returning those Persons their Money again; who should buy the Specifick Remedy, take it, and find no Benefit by it, carry'd an Air of Honesty in it, and was, doubtless, a great Inducement, together with the Character given of the Medicine, to many Persons to lay out their Money in the Purchase of it: But if your Author so manag'd the Matter, as to give a considering Person just Grounds of Suspicion, that his fole Intention was to prompt Persons to part with their Guineas without a Design of returning any, be the Success of the Remedy what it would; then I conceive this Honest-Faced-Affurance of returning Money, ought not, overhastily to be taken for a Proof, that your Author is an honest Man: And whether he has fo manag'd the Matter, as to give fuch Grounds of Suspicion, let the World judge from the following Account of this Matter contain'd in your Author's feal'd up Directions, and my Observations on the whole.

Directions. Where the Infection is but small, One Pot of the Specifick Remedy is full enough for the Cure, if the foregoing Rules be but observed. For although sometimes in slight Infections, the Patient may seem to be well, with taking but half a Pot: Yet it ought to be continued for some time, to root out, and carry off entirely the Venom and Malignity, and to prevent a Relaps of the Gleet and Running: But when it has taken deeper Root, which more frequently happens than Persons imagine, even

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any other than a knavish Design to make People think him honest? And that he endeavours to have nothing but Truth in his Book? And is it not very plain, that he cares not whether what he writes be Truth or Faishood, provided it does but promote his Interest? A few Lines farther (Ed. 17th, p. 24.) he Tays, Now what I have to fay more, is this, That this Specifick Remedy is not INFALLIBLE; and I defire no One to buy it as such. No, it may possibly fail in some particular Cases. Nays (p. 21.) he fays, Suppose a Person very SLIGHTLY: Clap'dg Should take some considerable Quantity of this Reinedy, without being cured, I. Sould not value it a Bit the less for such a Want of Success in some ONE particular Person. Now, Sir, in Case an Hundred Persons buy your Author's boasted of Specifick Remedy, and not One of them receive any Good by it; each of those Persons must (and probably will) suppose their own to be the only-(very odd) particular Cafe; in which this Little Remedy has fail'd : So that, altho not ONE Person of a Thousand Takers of this Little Remedy should be cured by it, yet, One not knowing of Another's Disappointment; your Author (I verily believe) hopes these last-mention'd Concessions of his, namely, That his Little Remedy may possibly fail in some particular (and even very flight) Cafes, will exfectually screen and secure both himself and his Litle Remedy from Reproach.

And now, Sir, I conceive you may be sufficiently convinc'd that your Author does himself follow the Distates of the Lying Spirit I presum'd him to be possessed by: And that he does, as Occasion offers, prompt Others to do so too, I offer the ensuing Particulars for a Proof, viz. 1. The following Certificate, which has been offen printed in the News-Papers, and in seve-

ral Editions of the Practical Scheme, viz.

Ann Avery, House-keeper 20 Years, next Door to the Golden Boy in Red-Lyon Street, Holborn, six Years ago was so injur'd by a Husband with the Secret Disease, that it broke out in large Blotches on my Head, and nine Holes in my Legs, with other dreadful Symptoms not here to be nam'd; so that I went sive Years with a Stick, and spent constantly 6d. a Week in Salve for sive Years together. I had Dr. Radcliff came to me, and after him several other eminent Physicians, and took their Presservitions without any Benefit. At last, despairing of a Cure; having weept whole Nights and Days to see my self so ruin'd; I was advis'd by a Friend, to take of the Specifick Remedy: I took only a few Times of it; I have now thrown away my Stick, my Legs are well, my Head entirely cured, and I am as well as ever I was in my Life. This (since I had it from a Lusband)

Husband) I own to all the World, for the publick Good, and will farther fatisfy any Person that will come to me.

Witness my Hand, Ann Avery.

I call'd on Mrs. Avery about this Certificate, and asking her how the knew that either her Husband or her felf ever had the Foul Difeafe, the affur'd me that the did not know that either of them ever had it : That Dr. Radeliff, and all Phylicians and Apothecaries the advis'd with about her Diffemper, told her it was not the Pox: That the her felf thought it fprung from some Remains of the Itch, of which the had been cured some time before her late Breakings-out happen'd: But that a Gentlewoman happening (by meer Accident) to be bespatter'd with Dire near her Door, she invited her in to clean her felf; and that this Gentlewoman observing her Condition, after some Discourse about it, told her drown-right it was the Pox; and that her Brother, who (faid she) is a Doctor, fells a Medicine for that Discase: advis'd her to take fome of it; and afterwards brought her, at feveral Times, as much of it (together with fomething for outward Use) as she told Mrs. Avery her Brother fold for two Guineas; which Mrs. Avery fays the took and us'd, and hopes has cured her : But the fays, Nothing was taken of her for thefe Medicines. Only, as foon as the feem'd well (and before the had quite done taking) this Certificate was brought her to fign, and fign it the did; and then the was directed to inform those who ficula enquire, that the was cured by the Specifick Remedy belonging to the Practical Scheme, and fold (then) at Mr. Lovel's, and at Mrs. Garway's. Thus Mrs. Every to me: And the like Story she has told to some Others.

That I this Day calling on Mrs. Avery in Red-Lyon Street, Holborn, whose Certificate is in the Practical Scheme, which I shew'd her; she told me, the Medicines she took, the Doctor's Kinswoman help'd her to, gratis: That she could produce them for me; but (said she) they must cost you a Guinea, that being the Price of the Pacquet. I enquir'd as diligently as I could into her Case, but could find no Reason to believe she ever had any Thing of the Secret Disease. Witness my Hand, this 8th Day of September, 1716.

George Taylor.

Thus, Sir, it feems plain, That Mrs. Avery (with whose Certificate your Author has made most ado) has been prompted by your Author and his Sifter, or Kinswoman, to certify, to the Scandal of her (absent) Husband, and her self, that she was pow'd

knew to have had the Foul Difeafe. She has also been prompted to certify that she was cured of the Foul Difeafe (without knowing she ever had it) by the Specifick Remedy, of which she does not know (otherwise than by the Information of the above-mention'd Gentlewoman, to her a Stranger) that she ever took One Grain! So that her Certificate (as well sounded as any of the Rest, for ought I can discover) ought to stand for Nothing: It being, indeed, a Fardel of Falsties.

2. An Advertisement has been in a great many News Papers of late, and is now in the Practical Scheme, (Ed. 17th p. 41.)

which begins thus, viz.

E Thomas and Elizabeth Griffiths, who keep the great old publick News-Shop, (commonly known by the Name of Mrs. Bond's News-Shop) over against the Blue Posts and Rummer Eating-House at Charing-Cross, do hereby testify, That by ONLY putting about our Child's Neck, at three Months Old, the celebrated Necklace recommended by Dr. Chamberlen, for Childrens Teeth, it has now cut most of its Teeth, &c.

Almost every Man has 30 Teeth: So that, according to this Certificate, Mr. Griffiths's Boy must (by Virtue of this Necklace) have cut 16 Teeth, if not more, on (or before) the 14th of August 1716. But, a Friend of mine call'd to see this Child towards the End of Sept. 1716, and this Boy had then cut but FIVE Teeth! would Thomas Griffiths, and Elizabeth his Wife, think you, have agreed to publish this notorious Lye to the World, had they not been thereto prompted (nay, as I am told, hir'd) by your Author? And this Falshood of theirs put One Madam Bowman, at the next Door to Old Man's Cossee-House, on getting one of these Necklaces for her Child, but she was oblig'd afterwards to send for a Surgeon to open its Gums!

Thus, Sir, although your Author pretends in the Practical Scheme, (Ed. 17, p. 20, 21.) that these thankful Advertisements and Certificates are published in the News-Papers ENTIRELY UNKNOWN to him, yet I believe that he writes them all himself, and pays the Persons very well, who allow their Names to be put to them. But on Account of his saying they are published entirely unknown to him, I'll transcribe One more which was published in the Post-Boy, August 18, 22, and 28.

1716, viz.

The Author of the Practical Scheme of Secret Injuries, and Broken Conflictations, returns Thanks to Mr. Allen for the folsomer O 2

lowing Advertisement, which he was pleas'd, out of his own mere Good-Will, to publish in this Paper on Thursday August

16 paft: Viz.

A Gentleman having had a very grievous, and almost conftant Pain, in the Small of his Back, for above 20 Tears, and having try'd several Things to no Purpose, at last being advis'd to the Specifick Remedy belonging to the Practical Scheme, I took only a few Times of it, by which I am perfectly well, and altogether free from my Old Pain, as any Person that pleases may be fully satisfy'd of, by enquiring of Mr. Allen, at the Sign of the Oxford-Arms over-against Durham Yard in the Strand; this I do to let the World know the great Benefit that I have found by this Remedy. Note, the Practical Scheme, &c.

Here, Sir, your Author returns Thanks to Mr. Allen, as if he did not know who the Gentleman is: But I was inform'd at Mr. Allens, that this Gentleman's Name is Shewler; that he is a Limner, and that he lodges up two Pair of Stairs at the Sugar Loaf, over-against Old Round Court in the Strand! The Same House where your Author's (reputed) Sifter lodges up One Pair of Stairs, and fells his Paquets of Quack Medicines, even the Specifick Remedy it felf! Who therefore can believe that this Advertisement, directing an Enquiry, to be made of Mr. Allen, was publish'd entirely unknown to your Author? In short, Sir, I can't find, by all the Enquiry and Observations I have been able to make, that there ought to be any more Credit given to Certificates publish'd on the Behalf (and in Recommendation) of your Author's hoasted of Specifick Remedy, Elixir, and Necklace, than to what is faid of them in the Practical Scheme and Philosophical Essay. Your Author, so far as I can find, purchases all these Certificates; and in case he will pay well, he may doubtless have as many Certificates as he shall think fit, to put in the News-Papers, fign'd by Perjons in and about this Town, and worded (without any Regard to Truth and Honesty) just as he himself shall please.

In St. James's Evening-Post, July 12, 1716, and in divers other News-Papers, about that Time, is an Account of a certain pretended Sea-faving Person, who having been formerly cured of the Secret Disease by the Specifick Remedy, took some of it with him to the Nest-Indies, and had then desir'd that a Chest full of the said Remedy might be sent to him, which (says that Account) was then (July 1716) done accordingly by the Ante-President Scheme, (p. 27.) we have the same Account: But with this Addition, viz. that the same Person afterwards coming to Envirand, took again another great Quantity of the samedy

Remedy, along with him another Voyage, on board the New-

Fronk Pink bound for Jamaica.

Now, Sir, not to take Notice of the large Quantity of this Little Remedy a Sea-Cheft will hold, how it is possible, that a Cheft of Goods (however vendible) should be sent from England, be received, and disposed of at New-York, and the Receiver and Disposer thereof be returned to England, have here dispatched his Business, (how little so ever) and be sailed away for Jamaica, and all in three Months Time? And the Time between the Specifick Remedy's being (as was pretended) sent to New-York, and the Date of your Approbation presixed to the 17th Edition of the Practical Scheme, is no longer: And in avery sew Days after the Date of your Approbation, the 17th Edition was advertised to be given away. Your Author's Lying Spirit, Sir, has certainly a Design to expose him to the Redi-

cule of the People.

1 11 /

In this 17th Edition of the Practical Scheme, which, Sir, is come out with your Approbation: It is (p. 28.) faid, 6 I could reckon up great Numbers of undeniable Testimonies of Cures by these Remedies on Persons even given over by all 6 Others: But having trespass'd on my Readers Patience too Iong already, I'll make an End, desiring him to peruse the feveral News-Papers of these four Years last past, wherein he will find ABOVE 3000 Authentick Advertisements of of furprizing Cures wrought by these Remedies.' Now, Sir, I'll hold either you or your Author an even Wager, that neither he nor you can produce and shew so many as One Hundred, instead of Three Thousand, several and distinct Advertisements of Cures done (or faid to be done) by the Specifick Remedy, Elizir, and Necklace, fince they, or the first of them, which was the Specifick Remedy, was first advertis'd and recommended to the World, which was (Practical Scheme Ed. 17, p. 16.) on the 14th of March, 1713, to this very Day, being November 23, 1716. And One Hundred is but a Thirtieth Part of Three Thousand: But perhaps One Word of Truth, to Nine and Twenty Falshoods, may be more than ought to be expected from a (reputed) Popif Priest, possess'd with a Lying Spirit!

Approbation.] And to fatisfy the World that this is my real Sentiment, Opinion, and Advice, I do here own, that I my felf have not only now for several Years in my Practice almost daily made Use of these very same Remedies, but also continue so to do; and that with so much the greater Pleasure and Satisfaction of Mind, because I experience them to be Safe, Certain, and Effectual, entirely answering the Ends for which they are proposed. These being those

great

great SECRETS which former Ages have continually been endeavouring to find out, but never could; And therefore for svant of them our Forefathers were oblig'd to prolong very much their Cures, by going round about the Bush. But what shall we fay? The Time of their Discovery was not yet come. They were defign'd ONLY for this lucky Author, who happily has hit upon them. And as for the Necklace in particular. I my felf constantly wear one on each Leg by Way of Garters for the Cramp, which, for many Years before I were them, I was grievously afflicted with; and for which I also recommend at. As witness my Hand this 12th of Sept. 1716. Paul Chamberlen.

Here; Doctor, you fay, that you have for feveral Years us'd these very: Remedies almost daily in your Practice: But then, Sir vou must have us'd them a long Time before you knew what they were; for your Author in his Epiftle Dedicatory, fays, it was on the 19th of November, 1715, that he communicated the Specifick Remedy to you : However, he does in the fame Epiftle (Ed. 14. 15, 16,) fay, that you as'd frequently to buy the Specifick Remedy at the Shops where it is fold, to cure your own POOR Patients with! If this be Truth, Sir, I fancy you to be the ONLY Doctor in Physick, in or about London, that ever us'd to frequent Toy-Shops to buy Quack-Medicines to practife with! But then it must be own'd that you were very charitable to give a Guinea a Piece for Pots of (you knew not what) Stuff, of the Bigness (vide p. 107.) of a Walnut, to cure poor Patients with! But Sir, your Ingenious Author, in the faid Epiftle, fays, your Business lies intirely another Way: So that it feems, Doctor, you have us'd thefe Remedies for several Years, almost daily in your Practice, without haying any had Oceasion for them, as well as without knowing what they mere! But, Sir, how comes it to pass that you tell us, that these Remedies were design'd ONLY for your lucky Author, who happily has hit upon them? Does not your Author, in every Edition of the Practical Scheme, tell the World, that the Specifick Remedy was communicated to him by a Physician, to whom it had also been communicated by another Physician, who had us'd it (Ed. 17. p. 15) near 40 Years? How then can the be faid to be the lucky Author, who has happily hit upon it? But your Author (Ed. 17, p. 15) fays, he has now fo alter'd this Specifick Remedy, as to make it almost quive another Thing: And perhaps this Remedy thus alter'd, is what you mean that your trucky Author has happily hit upon: But then, Sir, with this Remedy, thus alter'd, you are, it feems, wholly unacquainted: For -your lucky Author, there adds, and confequently it became now incirely my own Secret !- And, Sir, in Case it be (nom) intirely your - NJ 3

Author's own Secret, I hope you will not have the Assurance to pretend to know what it is! I own that your Learned and Ingenious Author says (Ed. 17. p. 22.) of this Remedy, now so alter'd as to be almost quite another Thing; that it is the true original Specifick Remedy! But I must, I believe, become a juggling Popish Priest my self, before I shall be able to comprehend how a Specifick Remedy can be so alter'd from what it was, as to be made almost quite another Thing, and yet still continue to be the true Original Specifick Remedy it was at first! This is popish Transubstantiation all over.

And, Sir, as to the Chimical Elizir, your Author never made any mention of it, until he so did in the 14th Edition of the Practical Scheme, which has not been published (as yet) a find Year. And had he sooner known of it (tho I believe it good for but little, yet) I believe we should sooner have heard of it. And as to the Necklace, if I am rightly informed, it is made in Imitation of a very excellent and serviceable One made and sold for many Years past, by Mr. Lovel: However, it it is not full out two Years since your Author first published his.

And now, Sir, having made fuch (and fuch only) Remarks and Observations on this Approbation, as, I conceive, it justly call'd for and deferves, I will add one Concession, namely, that I do not, in Truth, believe that your ever once deliberately read over the Practical Scheme and Effay, much lefs the Directions your Author feals up with these Remedies : For I cannot in Reality, persivade my self to entertain an Opinion so much to the Disadvantage of your Knowledge in the Theory and Practice of Phylick, and your Honesty, as it would be to suppose, that after a ferious and mature Consideration of the Mutters contain'd in the faid Practical Scheme and Essay, and a full Knowledge of your Author and his Management, you drew up, with your own Hand, this Approbation, sign'd it, and gave it to be printed. No, I rather believe that your cunning and defigning Author, with whom, I know, you have not been long acquainted, entertain'd you, over a Bottle, with some Romantick Relations of Cures, pretended to have been perform'd by thefe Remedies, and then produc'd this Approbation, compos'd, and wrote by himfelf, requested and (on an Affurance of some Advantage thence to accrue to your felf), obtain'd your Leave to have it printed in your Name, as if it had been of your own drawing up.

And, Sir, as to your learned and ingenious Author, I shall leave every One to think of him, and his Specifick Remedy, Elizir, &c. as to himself shall seem reasonable. I must own that I was, and am really of Opinion, from the many Complaints I have heard of the Specifick Remedy, that it was necessary

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for the Safety of People's Health and Well-Being, that fomething should be publish'd concerning it; and, after the Approbation publish'd in your Name appear'd, I resolv'd to set your Author; as well as his Remedies, in as true a Light as I could, in the View of the People, that they might know, and confider of him and them, before they should have any Concerns with either of them : Which being done, fi vult Populus decipi; decipiatur : Or, Sir, as you faid to me in your own House, if People will run and buy Medicines, and take them on their own Heads, who can help it? However, Sir, I have, as I hope, fo manag'd the Matter, as that my Remarks, Reflections, and Observations, have been pertinent, just, and such as can, by no Means, wrongfully bring either Yourfelf or your Author, or his Remedies into a Difreputation: For I folemnly declare, I would not, under a Pretext of preventing the Publick's being impos'd on, wittingly and wilfully do Injustice to any Private Person. And if thro Inadvertency, Mistake, Misinformation, or by any Means whatever, any Thing has (as I hope and believe there has not) flip'd my Pen, unjustly to the Prejudice of yourself, or your Author, either as to your own, or his Good Name and Reputation, or the real Worth and Excellency of his pretended Great and Valuable Remedies, you and he (too) are of Age, and Capacity to write, and publish a proper and suitable Vindication. And therefore, without farther Ceremony, I'll subscribe myself;

From my House, the Golden-Key, by Dr. Burges's Meeting-House, in New-Court, Cary-Street, Little Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Nov. 26, 1716. SIR,

Your very humble Servants

JOHN SPINKE.



POSTSCRIPT.

I must acknowledge my felf under an Apprehension, that some of my Readers will surmise that Left night have fuffic'd to have been said about the Matters contain'd in the Practical Scheme, its Author, his Specifick Remedy, Chymical Elixir, Gt. But the Truth is, it is not so easy a Matter, as many, at first View, will imagine, to fet such an Affair as was here before me, in fuch a Light, as that all Readers should fully comprehend it. However, I am very confident every One will think the Expence of this Tract, and his Trouble in reading it over, well bestow'd, when he shall have duly consider'd the following Particulars, (1) That this Treatife contains, over and above a fuitable Information concerning the Author of the Practical Scheme, and his Remedies, a plain, full, and fatisfa-Ctory (tho' not a Regular and Methodical) Description, and Account of the Secret Difeafe, in all its feveral Stages, Degrees, and Circumstances : That is, such an Account as is altogether sufficient to give any Person a true Idea and fatisfactory Notion of their own Case. (2) I submit it to every One's Consideration, whether it be not better to have been at the Charge of this Treatife, and the Trouble of having read it, than it would have been to purchase the Specifick Remedy, Gc. (3) By reading over this Tract, every One will be well apprized, how very hazardous it is, for Perfons labouring with the Secret Difeafe to buy Medicines offer'd to fale at Shops, and to take and depend on them for a Cure, when the Author of them will not be feen and known: For, doubtless, other conceald Medicasters are, generally speaking, as indifferently well flock'd with skill in Phylick, Honesty, and Veracity, as the Author of the Practical Scheme. And, indeed, my Advice to People is, that when ever they observe a Medicine to be highly applauded, and well recommended in Bills and Advertisements, as if prepar'd by some eminent Physician, Surgeon, &c. who does not discover plainly who he is, and where to be met with, that they expect an Imposition, and that they thereupon give not the least Credit to what they shall find faid of any such Medicine, and its Author, meerly on the Account of any fuch Author's having faid fo and fo of himfelf, and his Medicine. And my Reason for such Advice is, a firm Belief, that such conceal'd Preparers and Advertisers of Medicines, are (most an End) the most ignorant of Quacks, Persons who know very little (if any Thing to the Purpose) in Physick; and some of the most

most proflegate of the People, who, being Persons void of Viet tue and Honesty, study to put those Things, and those only, into print, concerning their (not to be known) felves, and their (publish'd) Medicines, which they conceive may promote their own Profit, without being at all concern'd whether what they write and print be Truth: So that to promote their Interest; they will, in print, affert that for Truth concerning Themfelres and their Remedies, which they, in their own Confciences, believe (nay, positively know) to be a down right Falfbood. And, indeed, whilst so little Truth, Sincerity, and plain-down-right-honest Dealing is to be met with amongst Perfons free enough to be feen and known, 'tis amazing to mes that any Persons should be so very Credulous as to put Confidence in what is faid and affirm'd (for their own Interest Sake) by Preparers and Advertisers of Medicines who will not be either known to, or feen by them whose Money they take, and live by; and to whom (smelimes) they will pretend to give Advice (for a Fee) by Letters, altho', perhaps, they be, in Truth, in-

capable of either Writing or Reading.

When therefore any Phylician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, has acquired the Knowledge of a Medicine that he conceives will being offer'd to Sale, be ferviceable to the People, and profitable to himself, he flincheth not, at the same Time he publishes his Medicine, to let the World know who he is, who is the Author of it, and where he is to be found. And, indeed, when any One shall have bought a Medicine, and shall find himfelf under some Difficulty in the Use of it, to whom, so properly as to its Author (if he be a Man of Skill) can fuch a Person apply for farther Advice, and Directions? But certainly when a Man shall, like the Author of the Practical Scheme, young himself a Physician, and shall pretend that he is more than ordinarily skilful in the Cure of some One Difease, and shall, by means of Advertisements, (or otherwise) prompt People to purchase Medicines which he shall recommend (with feal'd up Directions for their Use) as proper for, and effectual in the Cure of that Difease, and shall (perhaps) also pretend to give them such farther Advice and Directions, by Letters, as shall be wanted. but shall (as if asliam'd) absolutely refuse to be known to (or. feen by) those Persons who shall have bought and taken his advertis'd Remedies; certainly, I fay, when a Man shall thus act, he, in fo doing, gives just Occasion of having it suspected. (at least) that his Remedies (however boasted of, and recommended) are of but little (or no) Value, and that he himself is a meer Cheat and an Impeftor: For it can't (in my Opinion) be reasonably conceiv'd, that any Physician or any honest Man, thould take any fuch like Measures. 4. When

(123)

4. When any Person, afflicted with the Secret Disease, Shall have read over, and duly confider'd what is here wrote concerning the Nature, Symptoms, and dangerous Confequences of it, he will affuredly conclude it Concerns him, in order to prevent his own Ruin, not only to difregard the Remedies offer'd to fale by unknown Authors, but also to avoid all ignorant Pretenders to its Cure, and to apply himself to some skilful Physician, or Surgeon, who, as he shall have Reason to believe, has made this Difease, in some Measure, his particular Study, and in the Cure of which he shall have been Conversant, and well Experienc'd: It being (as the Author of the Practical Scheme, Ed. 12, p. 19, well enough observes) possible that a Person may be a very good Physician, or Surgeon, and yet, when the Question comes to be about this Distemper, he may know but little of the Matter. It being, indeed, a Diftemper that many eminent Physicians, and Surgeons are not often concern'd in the Cure of; and confequently they cannot perform its Cure with that Eafe, Speed, Safety, Certainty, and Privacy, that Some Others, who have been more us'd to it, can do: For Nothing makes a Man to perfect in any Business, as constant Practice and Expe-Tience.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

P. 7. 1. 9. for military, read miliary. p. 12. 1. 7. after Sive add Morbi. p. 28. 1. 10. blot out, neither, p. 43. 1. 8. blot out, above. p. 76. 1. 37. for phmoisis read phimosis. p. 99. 1. 15. for Auser, read Anser, and 1. 28 for accippe read accipe.

As to the Words Chamberlaine, and Chamberlen, the Author of the Practical Scheme, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th Editions of that Tract, us'd the Word Chamberlaine, and in the 17th Edition the Word Chamberlen, which oblig'd the Author of this to use them both, altho' he presumes One and the same Person is intended by them. As to other Missakes, which the Author hopes are only literal, the Reader is desir'd to correct them as they shall occur to him in reading.

A THereas I William Lovell, at the Patter over against Great Suffolk-Street End, near Charing Crofs, have, for about ten Years past made and fold a Necklace, which the Author of the Necklace now fold up one Pair of Stairs at the Sugar-Loaf over against Old. Round Court in the Strand, and faid to be recommended by Dr. Chamberlen; offer'd me a certain Number of Guineas to let him know what it is, but I refus'd his Offer, and and never discover'd any thing of it to him. My Necklace does really cause Children to breed and cut their Teeth with Ease and Safety, prevents and cures their Convulsions, and has been experienc'd to prevent and care the Tooth-Ach. Mrs Pir-Tot in Cock's-Head Court in Golden Lane, is usually afflicted with Fits and Convilsions when the does not wear this Necklade, which certainly prevents them, Whofoever defires to know more of it, may be further informed of my felf, at my Shop abovemention'd, and of Mr. Folm Cooper, Gold Chain Maker in the Old Change, at the upper End of Cheapfide; at either of which Places this Necklace is to be had, Price & s. each.

ve international in the state of William Lovell.

- In the political of the court of the substante SPECIFICK DROPS for the Mouth-Scurvy: The Scurvy causes the Flesh of the Gums to be soft and Spungy, to wast away, ulcerate and bleed often; whereby the Teath become foul, incrustrated of a yellow or blackish Colour, often aking, and full of small Worms at their Roots; then they decay, loosen, and fall our. This Scorbutick Decay of the Teeth and Gums likewise causes the Breath to-scent very disagreeably, and sometimes to fink intollerably: Now these Drops presently make foul, black, and vellow Teeth, pure clean and very White; prevent decay'd Teeth from growing worfe; fasten loose Teeth, cause fore, wasted, ulcerated, bleeding Gums, to grow up firm about the Teeth, deftroy Worms at their Roots, and preferve the Teeth and Gums firm, found, well-colour'd, well-frented, free from Pain, and from the Scurry, to extream Old Age. They are very pleafant in Use, and in curing the Mouth-Scurry, in making and keeping the Teeth white, firm, and found, and the Breath (when its ill Scent proceeds from the Teeth and Gums) delightfully sweet, they will never fail any One. Taken inwardly, they purify, the Blood, &c. Price 3s. 6d. the Ounce Glass. Sold at Mr. Lovel's above mencion'd, and by the Author of this Treatife, who prepares them; and is well affur'd a Medicine, so very effectual, in the above mention'd Cafes, was never before publish'd for Sale.

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